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THE RICHMOND RAID.

OUR FORCES ENTER THE FORTIFICATIONS

A Fight There with a Rebel Battery.

The Spires of the City in View.

Railroads, Canals, Telegraphs, Bridges, Mills and Supplies Destroyed.

Colonel Dahlgren's Expedition Led Astray by a Guide and the Guide Hanged.

SUBLIME AUDACITY OF KILPATRICK

He Fights All Day Inside the Rebel Works.

He Camps at Night Just Outside the City.

Astonishment of the Fair Sex at the Boldness of the Yankees.

Highly Interesting Details from Our Special Correspondent with the Expedition.

WILLIAMSBURGH, VA., Friday, March 4.

THE EXPEDITION.

That Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK had started on an expedition to the vicinity of Richmond with a considerable cavalry force and some artillery is generally known to the reading public. The special and most important object of that expedition is not so generally known, and I am not at liberty here to state it. It is sufficient to say, however, that in every other respect it was a complete success, resulting in the destruction of millions of dollars worth of public property belonging to, or used by, the Confederate Government of the so-called secede States—property, some of which cannot be replaced at all, and the whole of it valuable to the rebel Government as a means of carrying on their infernal schemes against the United States. Miles of railroad track on the two principal roads over which LEE transports his supplies for the Northern army of Virginia, have been so thoroughly destroyed, that some time must elapse before the roads can be put in running order again; depots of commissary, ordnance and quartermaster's stores were burnt or destroyed; no less than six grist-mills and one saw-mill, principally at work for the rebel army, were burnt; six canal boats loaded with grain, several locks on the James River Canal, and the almost invaluable coal pits at Manikin's Bend, were destroyed. It is proper to say what every one with the expedition believes, that had it not been for the false information of a guide, the principal object in starting the expedition would have been accomplished. The man who thus dared to trifle with the welfare of his country, when it became evident that one of the most important objects would prove a failure through his willful connivance, was immediately hanged upon the spot; thus meeting a fate he so richly deserved.

The command had moved forward to far within the enemy's lines long before any alarm was given to the authorities at Richmond or Gen. LEE, and when it did become known in Richmond that a force of Union cavalry had crossed the Rapidan, so secret and well-planned had been the expedition by Gen. PLEASONTON, and so well executed by Gen. KILPATRICK, they had not the most distant idea of its whereabouts, when, in fact, the command was at that time almost within sight of Richmond, and a few hours later was hurling leaden messengers of death from a battery placed inside the defenses of that city into its very suburbs.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The details of this movement, so far as it may be proper, I shall proceed to give nearly in the order in which they transpired. The command left Stevensburgh, Va., on Sunday night last the 28th ult., and crossing Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan—thence by rapid marches to Spottsylvania, Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, to the fortifications of Richmond, crossing the Virginia Central Railroad and the Chickahominy River near the Meadows, the White House Railroad a little East of Tunstall's Station, thence to New-Kent Court-house, and Williamsburgh Court-house, where the command arrived on Thursday last—having been in the saddle nearly all the time from Sunday night—a period of four days, and during the most of that time the men were supplied from rebel larders and their horses from rebel granaries. Nearly three hundred prisoners were captured, several hundred horses were pressed into the service, and hundreds of negroes availed themselves of this opportunity to come within our lines—thereby depleting the producing class of the Rebel Confederacy of just so many able-bodied men.

As before stated, the command left Stevensburgh Sunday evening, and moved toward Ely's Ford. Forty men, under the immediate command of Mr. HOLES—a well-known scout—had the advance. The first of the enemy were met within one mile of the ford—a picket, to give notice should anything like an enemy approach. This picket, composed of four men, by a little strategy was gobbled, with their horses and accoutrements, without firing a shot or doing anything to alarm the reserve on the other side of the river—a force consisting of thirteen men and Captain, one Lieutenant and eleven privates. HOLES and his party gained the opposite bank, and the night being cloudy, succeeded in enveloping the reserve before they discovered his presence, and captured all but three. From these prisoners the important fact was ascertained that nothing whatever was known by the rebel authorities of the movement then on foot for their discomfiture. Col. URIAH DAHLGREN, accompanied by Maj. COOK, of the Second New-York Cavalry, and a small party of picked men, took the advance after crossing the Rapidan, and, as they had a special mission to perform, some account of it will be given elsewhere. The main command moved along with rapidity, taking the road to Spottsylvania Court-house. The night was cloudy, and betokened rain; but the roads were good, and every cab was pleasant and hopeful. "Let the storm hold off 24 hours, and then I don't care," said a prominent officer of the command. Spottsylvania was reached late at night; no halt was made, however, and the corps moved rapidly forward to Beaver Dam, on the Virginia Central Railroad. Capt. RIDER and Lieut. WINSLOW, with a party of men, dashed so suddenly upon this place that the telegraph operator was a prisoner before he had time to announce the arrival of the Yankees—much to his chagrin, for all the other telegraph lines had been cut, and JEFF. DAVIS, in his anxiety to know what was going on had been telegraphing that station every hour in the day for information. This place was reached at about 5 o'clock P. M. Monday, and the work of destruction was at once commenced. Small parties were sent up and down the railroad to tear up the track, burn the culverts and bridges, and destroy the rails by heating and bending them; this was comparatively an easy task, for there were thousands of cords of pine wood—all of which was burned—piled along the track. This being a wood station; a large new brick freight house, 100 by 25 feet, the telegraph office, passenger depot, engine house, water-tank, several cars, and a number of outbuildings, were all set on fire. While the command was engaged in this work of destruction, a picket reported the approach of a train loaded with troops from the direction of Richmond, and here commenced the first fighting. Gen. KILPATRICK ordered a column to capture the train, if possible, but the enemy had seen the smoke of the burning station, and approached cautiously. They came on, however, to within two miles of the station, and a portion of the troops were disembarked. A small force was advanced to meet them, and in a charge our troops captured two officers and thirty men. The enemy then fled. Several parties were sent out from this point to destroy the railroad at other points, and bridges on important roads. Maj. HALE, of the Sixth New-York Cavalry, with a party went to destroy the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad bridge over the South Anna, at Taylorville, but found the place guarded by the Maryland rebel battalion of rebel infantry, who had two pieces of artillery. This command was absent some time on important service, and did not rejoin the main column until the following day in front of Richmond. Not returning at the time expected, a detachment under Capt. RUSE, of the Second New-York, was sent out on a mission, and to find out the whereabouts of Maj. HALE's party. HALE ran across a superior force and had a brisk skirmish, in which he lost five men, and was forced to retire. Another party under Capt. PLUM and Lieut. LOAR was also sent off and returned in safety. The main command, just at nightfall Monday moved forward and during the night crossed the South Anna River. Here the advance had a skirmish with an infantry picket near Taylorsville, and dispersed them. The men crossed, a brief halt was made to feed, when the column at daylight moved "on to Richmond," before which, and within the second line of defenses, a position was taken at 10½ o'clock the same morning. On the way Ellis Station on the Fredericksburgh road was destroyed, and Lieut. WINSLOW, of Gen. KILPATRICK's staff, blew up a stone bridge near Kilby Station, and the track and culverts were destroyed all along in that vicinity. Lieut. BOYD, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, with 12 men, cut the track and destroyed the telegraph at Guinea Station.

THE APPROACH TO RICHMOND.

Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., found the command passing the outer earthworks on the Brook turnpike, within 3½ miles of Richmond. The arrival of Yankee troops was entirely unexpected, and the indignation of some very good-looking women, standing in front of houses at the roadside, excited much amusement. The advance captured several men on picket duty belonging to the citizen soldiery of Richmond, without firing a shot—and while waiting for the main column to come up, citizens were stopped and questioned with the utmost freedom—they, of course, did not know who their questioners were. Here was obtained a copy of the *Examiner* and *Dispatch* fresh from the press that morning announcing some rumors about a brigade of Yankee cavalry having crossed the Rapidan. What their astonishment must have been one hour later to hear KILPATRICK's guns may be imagined but not described. Moving forward to within the second line of defenses going toward the city, the skirmishers encountered the first shots from near the third line, or what is known as Battery No. 9. Guns were opened on both sides, and a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out. Captain BACON, with others, charged the Johnnys, and drove them inside their works, and a desultory firing was kept up until between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening, when, for some reason then unknown, the command of Col. DAHLGREN not appearing, Gen. KILPATRICK decided to fall back. The enemy had burned the bridge across Brook Creek in rear of the command, and the column turned off upon the Meadows Road, crossing the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, and destroying everything within reach. At night, the command went into camp at a place six miles from Richmond, and two miles from the Chickahominy; there was a slight fall of rain and sleet, and the men built fires, cooked their chickens and bacon, and had turned in for a few hours sleep; but as all persons are doomed to disappointment at some time or other, so it was their lot on this occasion. At about 10½ o'clock, just as the command was fairly asleep—except those on duty—the Rebels opened a two gun battery upon the camp of Gen. DAVIES' Brigade, and immediately after charged the camp of the Seventh Michigan. The men, though taken entirely by surprise, seized their carbines, and under Col. LITCHFIELD, supported by the First Vermont, Col. PENNINGTON, handsomely repulsed the enemy—who owing to the camp fires, had decidedly the advantage over our troops, owing to their occupying a position between the enemy and the camp fires. After forcing the enemy back, the Commanding-General decided to move his command again, so as to be ready for any emergency at daylight. In this affair a number of horses were killed, and a few were stampeded by the shrieking shell making through the midnight air. The week, all things considered, was not a very fascinating one to a man of tender nerves. Several men were wounded, and Col. LITCHFIELD, who is missing, it is feared is also wounded. The enemy had the exact range of Gen. DAVIES' headquarters, but he remained at his post during the whole attack, which lasted three-quarters of an hour, and was loudly cheered by his command for the noble coolness he displayed on this occasion. The enemy did not seem disposed to follow the rear guard, and the command moved forward, without interruption, to-wards the Pamunkey River. The enemy had burned all the boats in this river, so that if it had been desirable to cross, such a movement was entirely impracticable; Gen. KILPATRICK, therefore decided to move across the White House Railroad, and down the Peninsula. During the day, Capt. HYMANSON, of the Second New-York, with the body of Col. DAHLGREN's command, rejoined the main column, and great was the rejoicing thereat, for nothing had been heard from it since the previous Sunday night. The enemy, Tuesday night and all day Wednesday and Wednesday night, hovered all about the command, and picket skirmishing was almost constantly going on in different directions. Wednesday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a large force of cavalry came upon the rear of the column. Gen. KILPATRICK was not unprepared for this, and decided to give them battle. The First Vermont, under Lieut.-Col. PENNINGTON, ably assisted by Capts. GRAVES and CONVERSE, met the First Maine, bore the brunt of this fight, which lasted something over an hour, while the Sixth Michigan and other regiments of Gen. DAVIES' Brigade were in position to render whatever assistance might be necessary. Only one charge was made, and that was by Company A, First Maine, led on by Capt. HAYES, A. A. G., and Capt. COLE, when five of the enemy were captured. The enemy, satisfied no doubt that they could not stare the command away, sullenly retired, but when the command moved forward harassed the rear and flanks. Several times an offer was made, but they refused to accept the offer of battle. On this day (Wednesday) several refugees from Richmond came into camp, and reported the presence of Capt. WINDER, of the Second Ohio, who had escaped from the Richmond Bastile, near at hand. For some reason, however, best known to himself, he did not join the command. Wednesday, also, Lieut. WEIZAKER was sent to destroy Tunstall's Station, on the White House Railroad, but upon arriving there, much to his astonishment, he found the place in flames. From negroes in the vicinity he ascertained that a column of Union cavalry from Gen. BUTLER's Department had just left there. This was the first intimation of assistance being so near at hand. Thursday morning, Gen. KILPATRICK moved toward New-Kent Court-house, and on the way met Col. SPEAR, in command of a cavalry force, looking after Gen. KILPATRICK's command. The meeting was a gratifying one on both sides. Near New-Kent Court-house, the command came across the first negro troops they had ever seen. Here was a full brigade which had been marched up; and, as the cavalry passed by, cheer after cheer was given by both commands. No brigade ever made a better appearance or a better impression upon those who, for the first time, saw colored troops. A mountain of prejudice was removed in an instant. Between New-Kent to Williamsburgh, the column was more or less annoyed by bushwhackers; ten of these rascals were captured. Of our men, one was killed, several were wounded, and one or two horses were killed.

COL. DAHLGREN'S EXPEDITION.

Col. DAHLGREN, with a picked command, after leaving the main column, went to Frederick Hall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, destroyed that road and the telegraph line, and captured twelve officers who were there on court-martial duty. The James River Canal was then struck eight miles east of Goochland Court-house, and between there and Westham Creek an immense amount of property was destroyed. Six grist-mills in full operation, a saw-mill, six canal-boats loaded with grain, several locks of the canal, works at the coal-pits at Manikin's Bend, and the barn of Secretary SEDDON, were all destroyed. It was at this point that Col. DAHLGREN discovered that his guide had deceived him, so as to thwart the principal object of the expedition, and he was immediately hanged to the nearest tree. The command then struck the Plank Road and moved on to Richmond from a westerly direction, and when within three miles of that city had a lively skirmish with some rebel infantry. This was late Tuesday afternoon, and about the time Gen. KILPATRICK retired from the Brook turnpike. Could the command have been there three hours earlier the results of the expedition might have been still more satisfactory than now. Finding the force too large to operate against with any prospect of success, and not knowing the whereabouts or fate of the main colum, Col. D. decided to fall back, and if possible reach that column, destroying property on the way. Col. DAHLGREN and Major COOK, with about 100 men, went a different route from the main portion of the column, commanded by Captain MITCHELL. The latter came in on Wednesday, as stated above; but of the other command nothing is certainly known. A prisoner, however, states that a Colonel with one foot had been captured.

The loss of the whole command by straggling and in every other way will not probably exceed 150 men, and after three days' rest the horses and men will be ready for duty again wherever their services may be needed.

E. A. PAUL.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Interesting Details of the Expedition—Approach of Our Forces to Within Two and a Half Miles of the City—Incidents of the March—The People, Negroes, Country, Food, Roads, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Saturday, March 5, 1864.

By referring to the account of Brig.-Gen. KILPATRICK's cavalry raid within the enemy's lines in Virginia, which I forwarded yesterday, and taking a look at the map, it will be seen that our forces traversed nine different counties now occupied by the enemy, viz.: Spottsylvania, Caroline, Hanover, Goochland, Henrico, Louisa, New-Kent, James City and York. These counties embrace nearly all of the most aristocratic in the State—peopled before the war mainly by families who boasted of their long line of ancestors, the number of their negroes, their broad acres—in fact, where the feudal lords reigned supreme both over the white trash and the negro in bondage. The condition of this section of the country which has been under almost uninterrupted rebel sway for three years cannot be otherwise than interesting. In riding through these counties the stranger is painfully impressed with the Sunday-like stillness that everywhere prevails; at the large number of dilapidated and deserted dwellings, the ruined churches with windows out and doors ajar, the abandoned fields and workshops, the neglected plantations, and the ragged, dejected and unhealthy appearance of the few people who are to be seen at home; the almost entire absence of men and boys, everything indicating a condition of affairs which nothing but civil war could produce. Our

CONDUCT BY UNION TROOPS

as a general rule when within the enemy's lines, I feel proud in being able to say, conduct themselves as becomes soldiers, only doing that which they are allowed to do by the recognized rules of war by all civilized nations; destroying nothing but what is used as a direct agency in sustaining the bogus Confederacy, and taking so much provisions only and forage as may be required for immediate use; no attempt is made to intimidate the inhabitants who are quietly at home attending to their legitimate business, and hence they never think of running away from an invading Yankee column. In no other country, in no other war, in the history of the world, I will venture say, has there been shown so much confidence of a people in the honor of those whom they look upon as invaders as the people of the South when visited by the Union troops—the Southern newspaper press to the contrary notwithstanding. Neither men, women or children ran away at our approach, and however much animosity they may manifest openly or indirectly, they seem to realize that they have an honorable foe to deal with.

THE REAL REBEL.

But your bitter, vindictive secesh is a rare object to find; the persons met with in the recent raid, for the most part, profess to have no interest in the rebellion—it came without their aid, and they have no desire to aid in its continuance any more than they are forced to do by what they feel to be the despotic rule of JEFF. DAVIS. All the real secesh capable of bearing arms are already in the army, together with many others whose hearts are not in the cause. I had frequent opportunities to converse with both of these classes. One of the most bitter rebels in his talk I ever met with, when captured, commenced a tirade of characteristic Southern braggadocio. He talked of "outfoot men in the field;" the South "could never be whipped;" "never had been whipped;" "it was a shame that Southern gentlemen were compelled to fight niggers;" and a whole series of the usual twaddle made up of by braggarts of the negro school, leading every one who heard him to suppose that he was a perfect stak of perfection—a pure F. F. V. This man, who is the type of the so-called chivalric class of the South, was caught bushwhacking, shot at a man after he had surrendered, told half a dozen lies in almost as many minutes, admitted that he never owned a negro in his life, and that his family is both poor and illiterate—the poor white trash of which TOOMBS so picturesquely set off once in the United States Senate. This is no fancy sketch; and, when the fellow was exposed, he very coolly fell back upon the rights of a prisoner of war—thinks, in his opinion, a prisoner of war should not be exposed in his arrogance and falsehood. Of such is the Southern army to-day made up. That they will fight well all do know—and that is about all the redeeming quality there is in the case. Their very pride and conceit makes them recklessly brave. This same fellow, after some conversation, volunteered the remark, "If we do come together again we can whip the whole world."

THE CROP PROSPECT.

In the counties visited, there are but a few field-hands left of the black class; and a respectable resident asserts it as his belief that not one-fourth as much land will be cultivated this year as there was the last, when the crop was much less than the year before. January and February is the time for preparing the ground for sowing and planting in this part of the State, but it was a rare sight to see a plowed field on the 1st of March.

WHITE MEN AT WORK.

At several points white men were seen working in the field, and occasionally a large plowed field could be seen; but, as a general rule, however, the farms are running over with weeds, the buildings are out of repair, fences are down, and the Virginia wild hog, heretofore seldom seen, except in pine forests, overruns the land. Particularly is this the case with the manorial estates to be seen as you approach the Pamunkey.

THE HOPE FOR PEACE.

There is an abiding faith both with soldiers and citizens, that the war will end this year in one way or the other. Your sanguine secesh, of course, (who is generally ignorant or stupidly blind to what is going on in the outside world,) is quite confident that the "Southern cause," as he calls it, will triumph; but from what I saw and heard, I do not believe a majority of the people outside of the army would give the turn of a copper to secure the success of that cause. The people generally do not hesitate to say they are heartily tired of the war; and well they may be, for every branch of industry, except that in aid the Confederate Government, is at a stand still; families are broken up and scattered, and the whole country is flooded with a species of paper money so nearly worthless as to scarcely be believed. This stuff is thrown about carelessly, and is to be found everywhere stowed away in houses as carelessly as a prudent Yankee housekeeper does paper rags. For a $10 greenback I was offered at one place a pile of Confederate scrip large enough to fill an ordinary saddle bag. In the use of this money we had some experience. At a little oyster saloon, about six miles from Richmond, Gen. DAVIES and a party of friends numbering eight in all, partook of a supper which cost $69 40 in Confederate money, and the proprietor readily took $32 Confederate and a $2 greenback for the amount. The fare consisted of eggs, bacon, honey and bread. I obtained a bill of items from the gentlemanly owner of the place to adorn the books of some Antiquarian Society. A few years hence it will be much more of a curiosity than now.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

As to the question of food. Every family seemed to have a little. Halting for an hour at a house, the occupant was asked if he had any corn, to which he gave a most positive negative reply. The proper officer was not satisfied, and, by a little searching, forty or fifty bushels was found stored away in a loft of the house. He denied also having bacon, and said that neither corn nor bacon could be bought for love or money, but "the boys" somehow managed to find quite a little pile of the hog meat concealed in an out-of-the-way place; and this was the experience along the whole route in the different counties. At nearly every occupied house was to be found a lot of chickens, and occasionally more or less turkeys, ducks, geese and drakes, and not unfrequently small grunters were to be seen running through the fields at will. It was quite evident that there was no superabundance of food, but a good supply of apple-jack somehow could always be obtained at $120 per gallon—a price frequently paid. Confederate scrip was floating about so plentifully that the price of the liquor made but little difference to the purchaser—$150 per gallon would have been paid just as willingly.

NO CHOICE OF TROOPS.

These people at home pretended that they had no choice as to which troops visited their plantations. The Confederates took all they could find in the shape of provisions, and while they hoped to be excused from receiving visits from either, they thought they could be treated no worse by the Yankees. As you move toward the heart of rebeldom, the feeling of animosity is more intense in hatred toward Yankees, and is more openly manifested. Around the outer borders, where the people have more frequently seen Union troops, and know more of what is going on in the outside world, they seem to have enlarged and more liberal ideas; as you approach the centre more bigotry and intolerance, more outspoken hatred is met with. Until a point near Richmond was reached there was but little on the part of the people to indicate that we were moving among a united mass of enemies. On

THE BROOK PIKE

the Brook pike, within a few miles of Richmond, quite a number of very respectable-looking young women came out to the roadside and made use of some taunting expletives—such as no real lady would be guilty of—but judging from the surroundings, I suppose they were considered ladies at home. One of these women was almost frantic with indignation. "I never thought," said she, raising her hands in holy horror, "that men would be mean enough for this." This she repeated frequently as the column moved along. No one offered any disrespectful remark in reply. The boys were simply amused at her eccentric conduct. This course of conduct seemed to exasperate her; to have Yankee soldiers come there was bad enough, but to be laughed at by them seemed to her the very height of the intolerable.

CONTRABAND NEWS.

Much has been said of the publicity given to this raid before the movement was commenced or immediately thereafter. It is undoubtedly true that a great many people know that there was a movement on foot of some kind, but what or kind, or which way it was to go, or its destination, it seems nearly every one was in ignorance. The enemy knew nothing of the matter, and the correspondents in the field and at Washington, from the different publications in the papers, it is quite certain knew but little more than the rebels. One paper vociferously in fearful terms, how that owing to the indiscretion of some nameless person, the enemy had met KILPATRICK in superior force at the very inauguration of the movement, and fears were entertained for the safety of the command. This class of correspondents show how much knowledge they had of the affair by still persisting in the statement that KILPATRICK left Stevensburgh on Saturday evening, when, without much trouble, they might have known that he did not move until Sunday night. Old sores are always tender, and a newspaper in the habit of being beaten in news is frequently stirred up to commit indiscretions. The truth of the matter is that whether any of the newspapers did or did not act prematurely in publishing the movements of Gen. KILPATRICK, the enemy did not take advantage of it. The picket at Ely's Ford knew nothing of it, and the column moved to Beaver Dam on the General Railroad, before hearing a hostile shot. So skillfully managed, indeed, was the whole affair, that the announcement of Gen. KILPATRICK crossing the Rapidan was made in the Richmond papers on the very day he arrived before that city. The pickets within 3½ miles of Richmond were captured before they were aware that an enemy's force was near them; and wherever the column moved before reaching Richmond, the enemy were taken by surprise and were entirely unprepared to resist the movement. This fact is confirmed by extracts from Richmond papers published in the TIMES to-day.

THE SOLDIERS—MANŒUVRES.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the officers and privates who took part in this raid. A movement within the enemy's lines, setting aside the extra personal risk incurred, is always and necessarily attended by hardships and privations of which few who have had no experience in the matter can form any adequate conception. In the saddle night and day, until nature is exhausted physically from being overtasked; exposed to almost all degrees of heat and cold—sometimes freezing, again too warm, one hour dry, and the next wet through to the skin; partaking of food at irregular intervals, and getting little or no sleep of all, except what is secured in the saddle, or for a half hour while the animals are feeding. Add to this the constant strain upon the nervous system; the hopes and fears excited by the constantly varying surrounding circumstances, while picking a way through a strange country without proper guides; the liability to be deceived willfully or otherwise by those who assume to have a knowledge of the country, the possibility and almost probability that you may be attacked at any moment by a superior force in some unexpected quarter, and under disadvantageous circumstances; the vexatious delays, marches and countermarches occasioned by bad roads and false information received often from those whom it is reasonable to suppose know whereof they affirm, all combined, go to make up a state of things which requires the greatest resolution and pertinacity of purpose not to sink under. The Commander of such a force must not only have all these qualities, but he must be promptly and ably supported by the whole command. This was the case in this movement in an eminent degree, and to this fact may be attributed much of the measure of success attained. The conduct of Gen. DAVIES and Col. SAWYER, commanding brigades, is particularly worthy of notice. Of the staff officers accompanying the expedition, who rendered important service by acting as aids, were Dr. HAGNER, with Gen. KILPATRICK, and Dr. WOOD and Rev. Mr. ROE with Gen. DAVIES. The staff officers generally were prompt and efficient.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Capt. ARMSTRONG, of the Commanding-General's staff, besides his regular duties, had charge of the distributing of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Printed in small pamphlet form, this proclamation was scattered broad-cast everywhere. It was placed in the hands of the people, left in their houses, churches and shops; stowed away in books and in every conceivable nook and corner, so that if any large portion of the people are disposed to suppress the only public document emanating from Mr. LINCOLN which has not been reproduced in the Richmond papers, they will hardly be able to accomplish their purpose.

THE NEGROES.

The negroes everywhere, as usual, manifested great delight at seeing a column of Yankees, and acted unreservedly, as though they expected to find them all friends, and aided the expedition in various ways. They could always tell where corn could be found for the horses, and where provisions and horses had been concealed. They frequently gave valuable information as to the location of the enemy's pickets, of the presence of scouts in the neighborhood, and could tell when the last Confederate soldier had passed along the road. These services were rendered freely and without hesitation, often without the asking. Their services were brought into requisition in destroying railroads, and in one instance, at least, continued the work of destruction after the troops had left the spot, saying as the column moved off, "We'll catch up." Nearly all asked permission to come along, and many did so without asking the privilege, seeming to take it as a matter of course they were expected to join the command. There was no large number of negroes in any one place—but there were a few found in every locality—just enough, the whites said, to raise crops for the local population to consume. Only about one million dollars worth of this kind of property was brought away. Many of the negroes and negresses gave out on the long marches, and were left on the road. One squad of stout-limbed and stout-hearted women marched for two days with the command, and were finally rewarded by reaching Gen. BURNSIDE's lines, where they have some rights that white men are bound to respect under the present régime.

CATTLE AND HORSES.

Only a few cattle were seen on the whole march. Everything large enough for beef has been confiscated for the use of the army. The same may be said of horses. The few to be seen—except here and there an exception, are poor in flesh and in spirit. Not more than three hundred horses were obtained probably throughout the whole command—all having been pressed into the rebel service.

COL. DAHLGREN'S EXPEDITION.

The expedition upon which Col. DAHLGREN went to create a diversion was one of the most desperate undertakings of the war. The officers with him were selected for their well-known daring and invincibility in desperate circumstances. The second in command was Maj. COOK, of the Second New-York Cavalry, and next came Capt. MITCHELL, of the same regiment—officers well known in the service for their gallant conduct. It was Capt. MITCHELL who cut his way through with the bulk of Col. DAHLGREN's party, and joined the main command. Col. DAHLGREN and Maj. COOK, with about one hundred men, are still missing, but there is some hope that the bulk of this command will yet reach our lines. Of one thing the public may rest assured, that these officers will escape if such a thing is within the region of possibilities.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

The Peninsula seems to be overrun with temporarily disbanded Virginia troopers in the rebel service, who prowl about in small parties in the capacity of bushwhackers, for the purpose of picking up stragglers with horses. In this way they have, it is alleged, obtained many horses for SEYDLER's cavalry, and they profess still to have large expectations in this direction. Gen. KILPATRICK's body guard, while moving down the Peninsula Thursday, succeeded in capturing several of these fellows while hovering on his flanks, and the column under Gen. DAVIES succeeded in capturing several more, but not until after one of our men had been killed and several wounded, and two or three horses had been shot. These men acted partisans where the woods are so thick as to render a pursuit by cavalry impossible, and deliberately fire into the column. One, at least, of this class was captured, and he will doubtless be turned over to the tender mercies of Gen. BURNSIDE, a most whom, while they hate him with a relish, fear him just as much. Turn loose KILPATRICK's Cavalry Division upon the infected country, and, in a very short period of time, the bushwhackers will all disappear. The boys of the Third Division, when permitted to do so, have a wholesome way of suppressing this kind of warfare.

BRAGG AT RICHMOND.

Several prisoners taken in front of Richmond while our cavalry was engaged within the defences of that Capital, state positively that Gen. BRAGG was on the field during the action, and was furious at the audacity of the Yankees. The panic in Richmond was undoubted. Citizens who left the City at 8 o'clock and were taken into custody between 10 and 11 o'clock, said that they heard nothing of the approach of our forces. It is believed that they first knew of the presence of a cavalry force by a messenger who went across the fields soon after crossing Brook Creek.

THE WEATHER AND ROADS.

All things considered, no better weather could have been asked for the consummation of the object of the raid. The first night—Sunday—was cloudy; the next day there was no sun, so that the column could not be seen at a distance by the enemy. That night there was a slight fall of rain, refreshing to the horses, and doing the men of the command no particular harm, as it was not very cold. Tuesday night was the only really disagreeable time—just when the camp was selected—then there was a fall of rain which gradually turned into sleet, and subsequently snow. The mud was deep, nevertheless the command had to move on through the mud and slush six inches deep to a defensive position some ten miles distant. If it was disagreeable for the men on horseback, let the reader imagine how much more disagreeable it was for a hundred or more dismounted men, whose horses had been shot or stampeded in the night attack. Bravely did these dismounted troopers plod on through the mud hour after hour, mile after mile. All the led horses were brought into requisition—a few stray animals were picked up in the morning—so that nearly all of the dismounted were remounted the next day. Wednesday, for the first time, the sun shone forth—never at a more welcome moment—making every one forget the hardships they had undergone, and the perils by which they were then surrounded. The bottom lands of the broad Pamunkey never looked more tempting, and the whole command was halted thence, and neighboring corn cribs and farm houses furnished food for horses and men.

Up to this time—Wednesday evening—no one knew of the approach of a force from Gen. BURNSIDE's Department, and the first intimation of it was when Lieut. WEIZAKER, with a small detachment, went out to burn Tunstall Station and destroy the railroad track, and found that the station was in flames and that a Union force had preceded. Thursday morning, a few miles south of the railroad, the advance met Col. WARD's command. The gratification of the troops at meeting such a force so unexpectedly can only be imagined by those who have been similarly situated.

Near New-Kent Court-house a brigade of colored troops was standing of arms in column by regiments, and certainly no troops ever made a better first impression. Cheers filled the air, given with a cordial good will by both commands.

The Peninsula seems to be almost entirely abandoned by all its former residents, and given over to bushwhackers and roaming bands of lawless men. North of Williamsburgh bushmen hang upon the flanks and rear of any column of troops that may pass, to pick up stragglers, secure horses, and not unfrequently, apparently, for the sole purpose of gratifying a mortal spirit of revenge, firing into a column indiscriminately, with no hope of securing any immediate advantage thereby. Occasionally a poor family is found at home, but they manifest no particular feeling either for or against the Union cause. Their sons and brothers capable of bearing arms are in the rebel service, and therefore it is supposed their sympathies are in that direction. The locality between Burnt Ordinary and New Kent Court House is particularly conscious on account of bushwhackers. On Tuesday last four colored soldiers of Colonel WARD's command, were captured in this vicinity, and one was shot through the arm. I have before recorded the experience of Gen. KILPATRICK's command while passing through the district indicated.

REBEL RAILROADS.

The rebels have evidently obtained a supply of railroad iron from some source within the last year. The writer heard while on Gen. SCHENCK's raid in the Spring of last year, had his attention peculiarly called to the condition of the tracks of several roads. It was badly worn and, posted off in many places as to be dangerous for cars to be run at any great speed. Since that time these roads have been relaid—at several points, certainly—with a first quality of T rail, and several miles of new rails were destroyed last week by our troops, laid by the roadside for use when necessary. All the cars seen were sent to worthless.

E. A. PAUL.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE RAID.

RAID ON THE GENERAL RAILROAD—CHARLOTTESVILLE THREATENED.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 5.

An official dispatch was received yesterday afternoon from Gen. LEE, at Orange Court-house, stating that the enemy's cavalry appeared to be moving on both his flanks; that one column had proceeded in the direction of Frederick's Hall (which is the station above Beaver Dam, on the Central Road), and the other in the direction of Charlottesville.

In the course of the day a dispatch was received, via Lynchburg, from Col. MAXSEY, commandant of the post at Charlottesville, giving the information that the Yankees were then within three miles of the town.

At a later hour of the day a dispatch was received from Beaver Dam, from one of the operators of the telegraph, who had fled there from Frederick's Hall. The substance of the dispatch is understood to have been that, at the time the operator left Frederick's Hall, two brigades of the enemy's cavalry were within a mile and a half of that place, and that fighting was going on.

These dispatches were occasions for much anxiety and comment yesterday among those, associated with their contents. The fears for Gen. LEE's safety, who was a passenger yesterday morning on the Central train from this city, were hardly quieted by the dispatch received from him in the evening; and great must be the chagrin of the Yankees when they learn of the prize which they so narrowly missed.

A report was in circulation yesterday that the Yankees had made, at Frederick's Hall, a large capture of artillery, which had been winnowed thence. This report, however, obtained but little credit, as it was not considered likely that the raiders would care to encounter the number of guns that were reported to have captured.

LATER.

At a late hour last night we learned that the Yankees did not appear at Frederick's Hall, but made their demonstration on the railroad, about three miles South of that station. After tearing up the rails the enemy took a southerly road—probably in the direction of Hanover Junction.

Nothing could be heard from Charlottesville. The bridge over the Rivanna is probably the object of the enemy's attack. The dawn train has not arrived at this writing, and fears were entertained for its safety.

By the Fredericksburgh train we learn that the enemy

Continued on the Eighth page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....March 6, 1864.

$100,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.	111⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R.	142
15,000 do.	111⅛	200 do.	142⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Reg.	107⅛	100 Hudson R. R.	b10. 156⅛
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N.	106	100 do.	156
6 Ric. Oct. R.Ap.	113⅛	100 do.	b10. 156⅛
25,000 Ro. St. 6s	78	50 do.	b10. 156⅛
5,000 do. do. issued to Fac. R.	72⅛	100 do.	156
1,000 Cal. State 7s	120⅛	150 Harlem R.	147
6,000 City of Rich. 3d s.	44	200 do.	147
10,000 do.	43	200 do.	147⅛
10,000 do.	43⅛	100 do.	147⅛
20,000 do.	43	200 do.	b10. 147
5,000 O. & Miss. First C.	86	200 Har. R. Pr.	157⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	100 do.	157⅛
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '76	113	100 do.	157⅛
2,000 Erie R. 2d M. Bd.	77	100 do.	157⅛
4,000 Ch. & R.I. Sinking	101	100 do.	157⅛
1,000 Mich. Cen. S. Cons.	75	200 do.	b10. 157
1st M. Pig. F. Bdl.	75⅛	200 do.	b10. 157⅛
1,000 O. & M. Sec.	50	200 do.	b10. 157
5,000 do.	50⅛	100 do.	157⅛
5,000 do.	50⅛	2000 M., St. P. & P. L.	109
20,000 Tol. S. V. & M.	82⅛	100 do.	109
5,000 Tol., S. V. & W.	82⅛	100 do.	109
5,000 do.	82⅛	100 do.	109
10,000 do.	82	200 do.	109
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	77	100 do.	109
1,000 Ch. & Alt. 1st M.	105	200 M. S. & N. I. G. R.	125
1,000 Ad. & N. W. Acc.	87⅛	100 do.	125
10 Bank State N. Y.	100	200 Ill. Cen. Full R.	126
14 Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	100 do.	126⅛
20,000 Alleg. Gold	141⅛	200 do.	126⅛
10,000 do.	141⅛	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	126
50 Canton Co.	56	500 do.	126⅛
200 do.	57	100 do.	126⅛
200 do.	57	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R.	116
200 do.	57	100 do.	116⅛
100 Del. & H. Can. Co.	225	100 do.	116⅛
100 do.	225	100 do.	116⅛
100 do.	225	100 do.	116⅛
100 Penn. Coal Co.	304	100 do.	116⅛
50 do.	304	100 do.	116⅛
100 Central Coal Co.	57	100 do.	116⅛
200 Cap. Coal Co.	34	100 do.	116⅛
100 do.	34	100 do.	116⅛
100 do.	34	100 do.	116⅛
100 do

HELP WANTED

WANTED—100 MEN (WHITE OR COLORED) AS recruits, to go to the Army of the Potomac. Very best pay, bounty and bonuses. For information, apply at GEO. T. GEARE, No. 374 Broadway.

A NURSE—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; a lady who is thoroughly competent and well recommended, the wages will be from $10 to $12 per month. Apply at BERELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

CANVASSERS WANTED—TO PROCURE ORDERS for a large Engraving from a picture of great beauty and national importance. Address S., at Dexter's 504 Broadway.

COMPOSITORS.—GOOD COMPOSITORS wanted by JOHN W. OLIVER, No. 35 Ann-st. Jobbers preferred.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, TO learn the jewelry business. Apply to GEO. C. WERET & SON, No. 15 John-st., fourth floor.

A CHILD'S NURSE—WANTED, A YOUNG Protestant girl, for child's nurse. Apply, from 10 to 12 A.M., at No. 136 West 47th-st.

WANTED—A LAD IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Well versed in boy's salary, $2 per week the first year. Address X. Z., Box No. 123 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED.—A good Sober man who has some knowledge of gardening. Inquire at No. 490 West 18th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DEC. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of those places, with the Quartermasters thereof, for the delivery at any of the above-named places, of the following quantities of Forage, viz.:

Hay, 1,000,000 pounds.
Oats, 1,000,000 pounds.
Corn, 1,000,000 pounds.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 500,000 pounds of each, and 500,000 pounds of any two of the above-named articles, or for the whole quantity of each, and 1,000,000 pounds of any one, and will be received until 12 M. of the 15th day of December, 1863, when they will be opened in the presence of the parties who may attend.

Proposals will be for a specified number of pounds per day, to be delivered at the place of delivery, and the number of pounds per day must be written in words in the bids.

Bids must be for not less than a thousand pounds each. Only to the name of about three responsible persons will be considered. Bids must be accompanied by the name of the proposer, and the place of his residence, and be signed by him in his proper handwriting. Bids will be considered without regard to the place of delivery, but the place of delivery must be stated in the bid. Bidders will state the place of their residence, and the place at which they will make deliveries thereof, the quantity of each article they will be prepared to deliver at each place, and the price at which they will deliver the quantity of each article they may be prepared to deliver at each place.

Proposals must be written out in words in the bids, and not in figures, and be for a specified number of pounds per day, and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Bernani.

WALLACK'S—London Assurance.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Daughter of the Regiment.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Feejee Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aurora; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 623 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopiscope, or Mirror of the Universe.

GALLERY (No. 766 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

IRVING HALL—Grand Testimonial Concert.

SHAW'S GALLERY, (No. 765 Broadway)—Crosby's Pictures.

NIBLO'S SALOON—(Afternoon) Ratiner.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our special correspondent with Gen. Kilpatrick's expedition sends us a full and reliable account of the late cavalry raid to the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia. Gen. Kilpatrick, it appears, left Stevensburgh on Sunday evening last, and went by the way of Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court-house to Beaver Dam, where he met the first armed resistance. The enemy were finally repulsed, and 32 prisoners taken. The railroad track for miles on the Central Road and several different stations were destroyed when the command moved upon Richmond, arriving before that place early Tuesday morning. A fight was kept up within the defences of that place until near night, when Gen. Kilpatrick withdrew. That night he was attacked in camp, and again repulsed the enemy, and also on the following day, arriving Thursday at Williamsburgh with the loss of only about 150 men. Col. Dahlgren, with a small command, destroyed the railroad at Frederick Hall and on the James River, below Goochland, destroyed the canal, six flouring mills, one saw mill, and the coal mines at Manikin's Bend. The property destroyed is valued at millions of dollars, and is the heaviest loss that has yet been inflicted upon the rebels by a raiding party. Some 300 prisoners were captured, several hundred horses and a large number of negroes. The command lived on the country. Cols. Dahlgren and Litchfield and Maj. Cook are missing. We also print this morning the rebel accounts of the expedition. It appears that within four hours after the Richmond papers had first announced the passage of the Rapidan by our forces, Kilpatrick's guns were pitching shell into the suburbs of the city. Our own account will be found very full and interesting, as well as being the only one prepared by a special correspondent with the expedition.

The battle of Olustee, Florida, according to late Richmond papers, was fought by a rebel force of eleven regiments of infantry, four battalions of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery. Our own force, as is well known, did not equal this by one-third. The Richmond *Dispatch*, of March 2, says: "A dispatch dated Lake City, Fla., Feb. 24, says that the enemy have abandoned their position on the St. Mary's River, and are retreating to their gunboats. Our loss in the late fight is put down at 35 killed and from 700 to 800 wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated to have been between 1,500 and 2,000. The enemy's force is said to have numbered about 10,000 men of all arms, whilst ours would not exceed 4,000. Two of their negro regiments were placed in front, and urged on at the point of the bayonet. At a distance they withstood our fire, but as our lines advanced they broke in confusion. More than one half of the two negro regiments are reported to have been killed and left dead on the field."

The withdrawal of Gen. Sherman from Eastern Mississippi seems no longer to admit of any question. Advices from Vicksburgh, up to Feb. 27, represent that Gen. McPherson, with the Seventeenth Army Corps, had reached Jackson, Miss., where he would remain for the present. Gen. Sherman, with the balance of the force, was en route for the same place. Late rebel papers give details of the damage done by Sherman to the railroads and country. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is destroyed for forty-six miles, all the bridges and trestle work being destroyed, and the track torn up for miles. The Southern Road is completely destroyed from Meridian to Jackson. A large number of negroes were carried off.

From Newbern we learn that the recent suspension of the Raleigh *Standard* was by order of Jeff. Davis. Its editor, Hon. W. W. Holden, would be a candidate for Governor, and probably be elected. Particulars of the raids on the Nenses, Roanoke and Tar Rivers are given. They are represented as being very formidable, and almost ready for action. The belief of a renewed rebel demonstration against our posts in North Carolina is increasing at Newbern, and very plausible reasons are given therefor.

A dispatch from Knoxville yesterday says that our scouts report Longstreet using every endeavor to facilitate his retreat. His transportation is said to be going by rail to Richmond, and his troops are being mounted upon the mules and horses thus released, and all that can be impressed, to hasten the march of his troops.

The Richmond *Examiner* of March 1 says that on Feb. 29 four hundred more Federal prisoners were shipped for Americus, Ga. Nearly three thousand have thus far been sent, and there are accommodations for six thousand.

A dispatch from Louisville says Gen. Grant arrived at that place Saturday en route for Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall Feb. 26, arrived yesterday. The *Constitution* had arrived at Panama from San Francisco, with $2,000,000 in gold, $2,800,000 of it for England, part of which was, on account of the United States Government. Panama was quiet. The "Congress of the Peoples" of the Spanish American States was soon to assemble in Panama. It will take into consideration the encroachments of France and England on the American Continent, and to concert measures for resistance to further attempts at domination by European Powers. A "treaty of alliance" had been agreed upon between Ecuador and Colombia. In Peru a reform in the currency had been established and a new coinage authorized. Business in Chili had been very profitable. Some of the Joint Stock Companies had declared very large dividends.

Referring to the recollistments of the three years' troops in his command, Gen. Mower, in a recent private letter, remarked, "It did my soul good to see those heroes step forward and election themselves anew during the continuance of the rebellion. Eventful as has been the war to many of us, no one event has filled me with so much satisfaction. It is something to live for when we can be surrounded with such companions."

The steamship *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans Feb. 27, arrived at this port yesterday. The news is unimportant. The majority of Gov. Hahn, in a vote of 10,000, over both competitors, was 2,241. An attempt, it is said, will be made to invalidate the election. Nothing doing in military matters.

A. A. Lovett, Esq., Superintendent of the People's Telegraph Lines, has been presented with an elegant service of silver by his friends in the service of the line, as a testimonial of the high estimation in which he is held by them.

There was increased activity on the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and great speculative excitement at the close. Money 6@6 ⅌ cent. The 5-20 years U. S. Stock rose 108 ⅌ cent. Gold 161½.

The Rewards of Public Perfidy.

It is remarkable how public injustice and want of faith always come back to plague their authors. During the time of what seemed to European eyes our national dissolution, when the great Republic was breaking up into fragments, the fitting out and sending forth of privateers from British ports to destroy, under a bastard flag, our failing commerce, seemed to many British eyes a highly agreeable and exciting pastime. Ships were openly built, fitted out, armed and manned in Great Britain. When complaints were addressed to the Government, the proofs were either not considered legally sound, or certain public officers were providentially stricken with diseases, so that the suspected ships might escape through their delays. "Dodges" of various kinds were adopted to shield and secure the departure of the dangerous privateers. It needed but a few fast-sailing steamers thus to go forth to destroy half our commerce, as our English friends well knew. When Mr. Adams protested in the name of the British Municipal Act, he was told by the public that they must judge of the execution of their own laws, that England could not proceed in violation of law, as some countries were in the habit of doing, and that evidence was exceedingly difficult to procure in such cases. When, standing on a broader platform, he protested against such acts in the name of *International Law*, and pled the unchanging example of the American Government in similar cases, he was put off with ambiguous declarations and replies, such as that both sides were thus receiving help from Great Britain, and neither had a right to complain.

The American Republic seemed in its dying agonies, and these little spoliations of a commerce, soon to yield to British commerce over every ocean, were looked upon rather as the over-hasty plunderings of the effects of a sick and dying man, than as anything very reprehensible or unjust.

Strangely enough, it seemed to occur to only one or two leaders of English opinion, that England was setting in these measures the most fearfully dangerous precedent for her own interests which could possibly be offered. Passion and prejudice blinded nearly all eyes. No British statesman could arise and say that of all nations on earth whose interest and duty it was to observe the strictest neutrality, Great Britain was the first, that to her it was a matter of almost life and death to avoid even the slightest suspicion of bad faith.

Time and the development of our resources, and more reflection, has changed all this. England has awakened now to her folly. She is threatened at this moment with a war with a Power which has no navy, and scarcely a port. Germany has the position toward her that the rebel Confederacy occupies toward us. Before these fatal precedents, the German Confederacy could have done no more damage to British commerce than, for instance, did Russia in the Crimean war. But now all is changed. Within twelve days from the first declaration of war between England and Germany, letters-of-marque will be forwarded to this country. Should we pursue British precedent, thousands of men will be busy at once in building, or arming, or equipping, or manning steam-privateers with American sailors and from American or German capital. The arms will go out in one ship, the men in another; they will meet outside the Hook, and the privateer will begin its career of desolation and havoc over the Atlantic. Or they will sally from San Francisco, under the German flag, and sweep the Pacific. If the British Minister protests, our Government might return with emphasis the *tu quoque* reply; they might say that they accepted the British version of our own law, that ships could be sent, provided they had no arms, and arms, provided they did not belong to the ship; they could urge the difficulty of procuring sufficient evidence to convict; that we were supplying both sides, and that the lawful exercise of commerce is not to be checked. Telegrams from *Washington to New-York could be mysteriously* delayed, and Judge Bates or the Provost-Marshal General be providentially attacked with sudden disease, and an unlucky ship or two escape. All this might be, and the whole world would say that it was but a just return for English perfidy.

We sincerely trust that such would not be the action of our Government. We have a high and noble record of our action in past times, in matters of international law, and we hope it will still be preserved unsullied. We are sure, with our present Cabinet and present Judges, it would be. The decisions of our courts in our early history and during the war, have been models of fairness and justice, and the highest international spirit. We have no doubt they will continue to be so. But to our people, such an example has been set in England of subterfuge, and skillful and technically legal evasion of international law, that all we have stated as *hypothesis* might be logically realized as *fact*.

The Rebel Spirit.—We are very sorry indeed that the opinion entertained for some time past by many excellent people, that the rebel army and Confederacy were so badly broken down that they would do no more serious fighting this Spring, or henceforward, has not been sustained by our latest experience. The rebels, in their recent encounters, in different parts of the country with our troops, under Gens. Seymour, Sherman, Smith and Palmer, have fought with their usual obstinacy and pertinacity, and marched with their ordinary celerity. Their small detachments everywhere show fight, and their large armies stand their ground. The rebel backbone is undoubtedly in a frightful condition, and those unacquainted with morbid anatomy might easily imagine that it was quite impossible for the monster to stand erect. But he does stand, nevertheless, and it is wisest for us neither to ignore his vitality nor his power. As long as the armies of Lee and Johnston exist, we shall have a great deal of work to do; and even they, we fear, will have to be killed half a dozen times before they can be accounted dead.

The Ovation to the Black Regiment.

There has been no more striking manifestation of the marvelous times that are upon us than the scene in our streets at the departure of the first of our colored regiments. Had any man predicted it last year he would have been thought a fool, even by the wisest and most discerning. History abounds with strange contrasts. It always has been an ever-shifting melo-drama. But never, in this land at least, has it presented a transition so extreme and yet so speedy as what our eyes have just beheld.

Eight months ago the African race in this City were literally hunted down like wild beasts. They fled for their lives. When caught, they were shot down in cold blood, or stoned to death, or hung to the trees or the lamp-posts. Their houses were pillaged; the asylum which Christian charity had provided for their orphaned children was burned; and there was *no limit to the persecution* but in the physical impossibility of finding further material on which the mob could wreak its ruthless hate. Nor was it solely the raging horde in the streets that visited upon the black man the nefarious wrong. Thousands and tens of thousands of men of higher social grade, of better education, cherished precisely the same spirit. It found expression in contumelious speech rather than in the violent act, but it was persecution none the less for that. In fact the mob would never have entered upon that career of outrage but for the fact that it was fired and maddened by the prejudice which had been generated by the ruling influences, civil and social, here in New York, till it had enveloped the City like some infernal atmosphere. The physical outrages which were inflicted on the black race in those terrible days were but the outburst of malignant agencies which had been transfusing the whole community from top to bottom, year after year.

How astonishingly has all this been changed! The same men who could not have shown themselves in the most obscure street in the City without peril of instant death, even though in the most suppliant attitude, now march in solid platoons, with shouldered muskets, slung knapsacks, and buckled cartridge-boxes down through our gayest avenues and our busiest thoroughfares to the pealing strains of martial music, and are everywhere saluted with waving handkerchiefs, with descending flowers, and with the acclamations and plaudits of countless beholders. They are halted at our most beautiful square, and, amid an admiring crowd, in the presence of many of our most prominent citizens, are addressed in an eloquent and most complimentary speech by the President of our chief literary institution, and are presented with a gorgeous stand of colors in the name of a large number of the first ladies of the City, who attest on parchment, signed by their own fair hands, that they "will anxiously watch your career, glorying in your heroism, ministering to you when wounded and ill, and honoring your martyrdom with benedictions and with tears."

It is only by such occasions that we can at all realize the prodigious revolution which the public mind everywhere is experiencing. Such developments are infallible tokens of a new epoch.

The Metropolitan Police Bill at Albany.—We find the following paragraph in the Albany correspondence of the *Tribune*:

ALBANY, March 4, 1864.

The Assembly Committee on Cities met yesterday, and among others considered the Police Commissioners Bill. A numerous lobby was in attendance, and several speeches were made, all in *opposition to the Senate bill, and mostly in favor of that introduced in the Assembly some time ago, which substitutes Messrs Marshall and Campbell for Messrs. Acton and Bergen, as the Union Commissioners. No one was found to say one word in favor of the Senate bill.*

It is believed that a majority of the committee, of both parties, came to the meeting disposed to report favorably on the Senate bill, but *this one-sided demonstration* staggered the committee so thoroughly that *they did not know what to do.*

We trust the Committee will recover from the staggering effect of what is very justly styled this "one-sided demonstration." If they fall into the error of supposing that the lobbyists who appeared before them to denounce the Senate bill represent any considerable portion of the people of this city, they will do great injustice to themselves and to the city. Beyond a small clique of selfish political wire-pullers, who wish for tools of their own instead of men who will serve the public as Police Commissioners, we know absolutely nobody in this city who does not desire the appointment of Messrs. Acton and Bergen. They have done their duty with intelligence, energy, and independence; and, unless it has been decided to make the Commission a mere political machine, they ought not to be removed. Their services during the riots were invaluable, and are thoroughly appreciated by the great body of our citizens.

We presume that, as usual, those who have the welfare of the City at heart have left this matter to take care of itself; and the result, as usual, has been that the scheming, selfish political tricksters of the City have had the field to themselves. We hope it is not yet too late to remedy this error.

It is generally understood that if the Senate bill passes the Assembly, it will receive the Governor's signature. This will be a final and most satisfactory adjustment of a controversy which threatens to damage very seriously the best interests of our City. The Commission, as constituted by that bill, is just and fair to all political parties, and will be in the hands of men in whom the great body of our people have confidence.

Last Week's Attempt on Richmond.—Our latest "on to Richmond" attempt has at least this cheerful feature—that our forces got *nearer* to the rebel Capital than any Union force has yet done in any of the numerous attempts upon it. "Little Mac" at one time had his army planted within five miles of the city, and in the early part of last year Stoneman's cavalry got within three. But Kilpatrick last week was actually within two miles and a half of Richmond, having penetrated to the second exterior line of rebel works, and having thrown shells very near to Jeff. Davis' head. If we continue to make progress at this rate, we may ultimately hope to enter the city of our desire.

We this morning supplement the imperfect accounts of last week's notable raid which we have previously published, by a full and vivid history, penned by our special correspondent, who accompanied the expedition. He does not state the main object for which an expedition of such risk and magnitude was undertaken, but the Richmond *Dispatch* of Wednesday last fancies it might have been an "attempt to release the Union prisoners on Belle Isle," and this rebel theory is not altogether incredible. This purpose, however, it did not achieve. What it did accomplish will be found fully set forth. There can be no doubt that all the railroads that connect Lee's army with *the rebel capital have been rendered unserviceable* for some time, and it would seem that an excellent opportunity was furnished Gen. Meade to attack the army of Lee had the former felt himself strong enough for the work. We suppose he did not.

Whether the expedition effected its main object or not, it effected a good deal, and it certainly furnished an excellent exercise for our daring troopers.

The Florida Expedition.

The Opposition newspapers are making a good deal of clamor against the Administration on account of the recent disastrous expedition into Florida under Gen. Seymour. It has been alleged that the expedition was undertaken by express direction of President Lincoln, and that its objects were mainly political,—the reorganization of the State Government and the election of a member of Congress. In consequence of some statements on the subject in Congress, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into it.

The Washington *Republican* gives the following statement on this subject:

"We can positively state from official information which will be laid before the committee, *that the recent campaign into Florida was initiated, framed and controlled by Gen. Gillmore himself, upon consultation with certain naval officers, who joined with the General in obtaining the President's consent to its execution.* Gen. Gillmore will not hesitate to confirm this statement. The responsibility of the defeat at Olustee rests immediately upon Gen. Seymour, who commanded our forces in that battle. In the true sense of the word, the responsibility is with Gen. Gillmore, who will not shrink from assuming it.

"Much stress has been laid upon the fact that Mr. John Hay, Assistant Private Secretary of the President, was commissioned a Major and sent to Florida. That matter is easily explained. It was not until after the President gave his consent that Gen. Gillmore, in cooperation with a naval force, should undertake the expedition, that the idea of sending Mr. Hay to report to Gen. Gillmore was thought of. Mr. Hay, desiring more active life, made a personal application to the President to go with the expedition, and the latter consented, commissioned Mr. Hay, and ordered him to report to Gen. Gillmore, who subsequently informed the President, officially, that he (Gillmore) had ordered Maj. Hay to proceed to Florida to superintend certain civil and military duties under the Amnesty Proclamation."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a still more detailed official explanation of the whole affair,—on the authority of the President himself. We copy it as follows:

"Application was made, within the last twenty-four hours, for an authentic explanation of the part the President, the Secretary of War, and the General-in-Chief, respectively had in the expedition. It was given, and I subjoin it. I have no hesitation to say that it was obtained at the White House.

"The President desires to be understood, and emphatically, *that he has given any instructions or orders to Gen. Gillmore, referring, directly or indirectly, any movement of his command into Florida with either military or political objects. He says that Gen. Gillmore had no other instructions in regard to the restoration of Florida to the Union, under the Amnesty Proclamation, than those sent to him through Major Hay. They had appeared in the public prints some time since, and as they did not call for the occupation of the State by the forces in his Department of the South, Gen. Gillmore must have undertaken the expedition entirely upon his own responsibility.*

"It is strictly true that neither Secretary Stanton nor Gen. Halleck had any official knowledge or intimation of the intention of Gen. Gillmore to enter upon a regular campaign in Northern Florida, and the first intelligence they had of his projects was received through the newspapers. Gen. Halleck, upon hearing of the contemplated operations, addressed a letter to Gen. Gillmore, inquiring for the authority under which he was undertaking them. Gen. Gillmore's reply was that he was acting under the special orders of the President of the United States.

Gen. Gillmore's answer was received about ten days ago. It was, of course, an astonisher of much force to both the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, in the absence of any information, written or verbal, on the subject, from the President. What their views were relative to what they should but consider an undue Executive interference, may be easily imagined. In some way or other, they became known outside of the War Office, and the opinion became general, in the course of last week, that on the President's shoulders rested all the responsibility in the premises. That this opinion culminated *in great indignation, when the news of the defeat of* Gen. Seymour reached here, will be readily understood.

Gen. Gillmore's dispatches relative to the disaster reached Gen. Halleck on Friday night. Owing to their coming, it is supposed, too late for some immediate action on the part of the War Department, Secretary Stanton submitted the matter to the President on Saturday morning. Explanations, of course, ensued. *It was then that the President made a statement, the substance of which, above given, he repeated the next day to other parties.* The Secretary, beyond doubt, was greatly surprised at the unexpected development.

Thus the matter stands at present. Gen. Gillmore has been written to, it is understood, for an explanation. It is presumed here that he undertook the expedition under a literalistic construction of the President's instructions relative to the mission of John Hay."

The matter will, of course, be made the subject of official inquiry; but it is quite clear, from the tenor of these articles, that the responsibility for the expedition will rest upon the General commanding the Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

The "Faust" Matinée on Saturday was an extraordinary success, and will help materially to cover the losses of some of the preceding evenings. Long before the time of opening the doors they were besieged by a dense crowd of belles. When the opera commenced the house was filled, up stairs and down, to its greatest capacity. Many hundred fair ones had to turn from the scene of their anticipated pleasure and decline an inferior entertainment. Not even during the Processions Aeree was there such an excitement. The performance was in all respects satisfactory. There was one change in the cast, Signor Marchetti (by the engagement indisposition of Mlle. Ey-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Bernani.

WALLACK'S—London Assurance.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Daughter of the Regiment.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Feejee Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Aurora; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 623 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway—The Stereoscopiscope, or Mirror of the Universe.

GALLERY (No. 766 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

IRVING HALL—Grand Testimonial Concert.

SHAW'S GALLERY, (No. 765 Broadway)—Crosby's Pictures.

NIBLO'S SALOON—(Afternoon) Ratiner.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall, Feb. 26, with mails, specie and passengers, arrived at this port yesterday. The news is not specially important. The following is her specie list:

Richard Patrick	$96,485 00	Wadsworth Bros.	$30,000 00
Jennings & Rosenter	5,750 00	Co. H. Grant & Co.	5,500 00
A. Rich & Bro.	10,500 00	O. H. Mallory	19,613 00
H. Cohen & Co.	26,750 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	20,139 44
J. Spence Bro. & Co.	14,879 74	Total	$500,766 84
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	5,000 00	FROM ASPINWALL.	
J. S. Foster & Son	9,150 00	Cowgill & Hoffman	$2,572 25
Wells, Fargo & Co.	42,000 00	Samuel L. Jenner	1,500 00
M. C. Hawley	5,753 77	Total	$4,072 25
J. B. Hewson & Co.	20,036 73		
Order	98,000 00	Grand total	$515,202 79

PANAMA.

Affairs in Central America—The "People's Congress"—Encroachments of France and Spain on the American Continent.

PANAMA, Friday, Feb. 26, 1864.

In accordance with the recent arrangement to shorten the time one day of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, between San Francisco and Panama, the *Constitution* arrived this morning in 11 days from the former port. She brings $2,000,000 in gold. About two millions of this, part of which is on account of the Government of the United States, will go to England from Aspinwall on the 5th March.

The State of Panama is quiet, and trade, from this city to places on the coast of the State of Cauca and Ecuador, which has been for some time interrupted by the war with Ecuador, has been resumed. The rumorous of the new treaty between Colombia and Ecuador, is given under another head. We have no later news from the interior than that published in my last. The enemies of President Mosquera in this city, however, profess to entertain high hopes that the revolution against him in the State of Antioquia will be fatal to his rule and to the Liberal party—but in this, I apprehend they will be disappointed.

Our new President, Señor Mariano Ospina, did not reach Aspinwall by last steamer from New-York. Gen. Santacoloma, and several other officials, went to Aspinwall with the expectation of meeting him. He will be here by next steamer, and takes his place as President in April. Señor Paredes, Colombian Minister to England, arrived here on the *Ocean Queen* from New-York.

The people and rulers of the Spanish American States are expecting great things from the "Congress of the Peoples," soon to be held in this City. The invitation from the President of Peru to the other rulers has been made public. The object is to see what is to be done about the recent encroachments of Spain and France upon this Continent, and to concert measures of resistance to further attempts at domination by European Powers. No doubt such a Congress, if participated in by the United States, would be of immense importance, and result in great good to the South American States. Otherwise the Congress will lose its time, for the protests of these little Republics will not go for much with such Powers as France and Spain. The *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, says, in regard to this contemplated Congress:

"At the eleventh hour, the press has proclaimed the welcome news of the invitation addressed by the Government of Peru to the South American Republics, to an American Congress, whose object will be the providing for the common defence not only of the Territory, but of the Democratic institutions of America.

"Such tidings must fill with rejoicing the hearts of every true American; and adequately to appreciate it, we refer our readers to the circular of the Peruvian Government, which we reproduce, accompanied by some brief comments."

Several persons of prominence here and in at Aspinwall have died since my last. The first, Walter C. Cramer, for a long time connected with the Panama Railroad Company, died at La Union, Salvador, on the 12th inst., of dyssentery. He had gone to Salvador on one of the Company's vessels, for a change of climate. Mr. Cramer was highly respected and even loved by all who knew him on this coast. He was a native of Virginia. The second death was that of Asbury Beard, late of New-York, who had been connected as building contractor with the Railroad Company for eight or ten years. He died at Aspinwall, of consumption, on the 23d inst. Mr. Beard was a native of New-York State, aged 30 years. He was buried in the Free Masons' Cemetery. The funeral service was read at the grave by the United States Consul. The third death was that of a beautiful and estimable young lady of Panama, Señorita Maria del Rosario Alvarado, who fell dead, probably from disease of the heart, while dressing, on the morning of the 23d. This latter death has cast great gloom over the female society of Panama, by whom she was tenderly loved.

Alexander Burney, one of the Chagres pirates, pardoned by President Lincoln at the instance of Joseph Bonney, of England, arrived in Panama from San Francisco on the steamship *St. Louis*.

A new paper, to be published twice a week, called the *Mercantile Chronicle*, made its appearance in Panama on the 22d. It is edited with ability.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica* takes fifteen sacks of coffee to New-York, a contribution from the Americans resident in San José, Costa Rica, to the Sanitary Fund, and forwarded, free of freight, through the kindness of Capt. J. M. Dow, of the Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*. Considering that there are not half a dozen Americans in San José, this contribution shows that with a proportionate larger resident Union contingency there we can hear heartbeats. The majority of our Americans here, if not well-wishers of the Confederates, are, to say the least, open to the charge of being very lukewarm friends of the North.

The United States sloop-of-war *Openo* is still in port. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is in Valparaiso. The English *Lancaster*, Admiral Bate, and the gunboat *Sarpiente*, are at Acapulco.

One loss has occurred to report out—the brig *Panama*, which has been out from Boston thirty-one days, for Aspinwall, not having yet arrived.

The Panama Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica* arrived at Aspinwall from New-York on the 23d, having made a long passage, in consequence of head winds and the loss of her main-topmast.

The steamship *America*, of Roosevelt line, left Panama for San Francisco on the 21st, with the passengers by the *Illinois*, which sailed from New-York on the 2d.

The British screw steamer *Ashton*, for Liverpool, is at Aspinwall, to sail to-morrow via Carthagena.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Valparaiso and Chili—Treaty between Ecuador and Columbia—New Catalogue of Currency in Peru—Miscellaneous Matters, &c.

PANAMA, Friday, Feb. 26, 1864.

By the British mail steamship *Peru*, which arrived here on the 20th inst., we have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Feb. 8, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th. The *Peru* brought $250,000 in specie, passengers, and a general cargo of wool, bark, cotton, tobacco, copper, &c., mostly for England. The news is unimportant.

ECUADOR.

The "additional treaty," mentioned in the late treaty between Colombia and Ecuador, is published. The treaty is one of alliance between the two countries—the most important articles of which are the second, third, fourth and seventh. These articles are:

"To prevent any intervention by force tending to assist any political party or to change any institutions in the two republics—to abolish the custom-houses on the frontier, and to make uniform the weights, measures and coins in both States—to maintain the integrity of the territory of the old Colombia"—and to forget all former motives for quarreling, excepting the rights of private individuals to make claims for indemnification of their losses and damages caused by either government.

The former Granadian minister in Quito, Manuel M. Caicedo, has returned to his post on a special mission of his government, namely, to congratulate the Ecuadorian Government upon the re-establishment of peace.

Mosquera has given still another proof of his so suddenly returned friendship for Ecuador, by forgetting the second article of his decree of December, in which he ordered a column to be erected on the Cuaupud hill in memory of the battle fought there on the previous day.

By a decree of the Governor of Guayaquil, Jan. 28, and in consideration of the scarcity of provisions in that port, there have been exempted from duties the following articles: rice, beans, peas, lentils, potatoes, live hogs and salted and salt meat.

PERU.

The chief matter of interest from this Republic

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in the return to the currency. The business of the country has therefore been transacted principally in the depreciated half dollars and quarters of Bolivia, intrinsically worth about 14 cents on the dollar. And yet during the 4 years of the war no complaint was having but very little silver in it.

For about three years, Government has been contracting negotiations with some of the leading houses in Lima for the purchase of considerable Bolivian Government coin to be redeemed instead of a new issue of half and quarter coinage. A contract was concluded with the firm of CLAGUE BROTHERS and GRAHAM, ROWE & Co., whereby all the Bolivian coin is to be sent out of the country or melted in Lima in the course of two years—an entirely new currency established, and an exchange on London fixed—a reform which will be most advantageous for business, and hence social to the extension of the commercial relations of the country. A part from the actual guarantee which Government reserves from the contractors, the country has the high moral guaranty which the position of these houses in the commercial world at Rome and Liverpool affords, that the contract will be faithfully and honorably fulfilled.

Silver money this bad coin began to cross the Isthmus after payment in England to be received, one shipment from Aspinwall having taken $700,000 of it.

A good deal of dissatisfaction existed among the holders of certain Peruvian bonds in England, at being obliged to receive payment for their coupons in United States Treasury notes from the agents of the Peruvian Government in New-York. A memorial on the subject to the Peruvian Government having gone effect, the bond-holders held a meeting and protested strongly against the course pursued. This called out the following order from the Lima Government:

LIMA, Jan. 24, 1864.

The resolution of Nov. 26, 1863, being reconsidered in view of the representations presented to Government on May 24, of last year, by Wm. GRAIN, Esq., notary public of London, in the name of the holders of certain bonds bearing interest, it is ordered, that the second article of said resolution be modified thus for: that the payments of said coupons shall be made in specie or its equivalent, so that the rights of the holders of bonds of said debt receive as much as three shillings for each dollar—all the other articles of the resolution remaining in force.

Exchange on London 90 days, 27 pence per dollar, Bolivian currency. Freights of guano to England £2 10s.; to France, 160 to 165 francs; to United States, nothing offering.

The amount of guano exported from the Chincha Islands in 1863 was 315,000 tons registered. The whole number of ships employed in the trade and other vessels from the port of Callao in 1863, was 232,565,802; and the whole amount from all the ports of the Republic was 252,806,818.

BOLIVIA.

This Republic is quiet. The new treaty between Peru and Bolivia makes commerce between the two countries free; and the judicial acts of one Republic are good and valid in the other. All differences to be referred to arbitrators.

CHILI.

A convention has been agreed upon between Bolivia and Chili, which is to settle all questions in dispute, including the vexed question of jurisdiction over the Mejillones guano beds.

The people of Valparaiso having suffered severely from the insufficiency of water the past season, will shortly see one of the plans offered for furnishing an ample supply of the fluid.

The elections for Congress being near at hand, the people in public meetings are discussing the reforms required for the country, among which is toleration in religion—a subject made more prominent by the jarring affair at Santiago on the 8th December.

None of the Joint Stock Companies of Chili have paid large profits the past year. The Copiapo Railroad has paid conveniently, as usual. The "Chili Insurance Company" divides $100,000, with a reserve fund of $600,000, and a balance of profits carried into account of $27,000. The Street Railway Company will get 12 per cent in 1864.

On the 19th of January the Government of Chili published the Intendent's budget for 1864, distributed as follows:

For Home and Foreign Ministries	$1,248,276 56
The Ministers of Justice, Public Worship and Instruction	1,161,790 27
The Ministry of Finance	3,412,429 30
The War Ministry	1,938,312 60
Total	$7,762,419 00

The capital city, Santiago, has issued proposals for a loan of $600,000 at 12 to 18 per cent., and $1,100,000 were at once offered.

It was lately announced that Government had renewed their postal contract for a period of five years with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. The conditions now been officially sanctioned and promulgated; and as the part of the Steam Company the magnificent new steamers which are now to run on the coast will more and more efficiently carry out the object of the contract.

Advices from Chiloe state that this company has purchased land in that province for one of their largest coal depots, and will until month add another of their fleet on this station, when there will be weekly sailings North from Valparaiso.

The general business of the country is good and in a very healthy state.

For the past there has been a steady continuance of sufficient supplies of imports, with demand enough to prevent overstock in merchants' hands. Trade circulars speak of "no improvement in activity," but a wholesome trade in all branches is being done.

Charters are not quite so good; but a fortnight of new arrivals will restore the rates of freight to England to the average of £4 per ton. £4 10s. and £4 6s. have been paid for British vessels for wool and copper to Boston or New-York, and 40 cents for wool and copper to Havre.

Exchange on London 44@44¼d. per dol.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship Guatemala, from Central American ports, reached Panama on the 20th. Dates from Guatemala are to the 15th, Leonardo 15th, Nicaragua to the 16th and Costa Rica to the 16th. It will be seen that the dates from Nicaragua are not so late by one month as you by the last steamer, which came to Aspinwall via Greytown. There is not a single item of interest from that quarter. The freight list of the Guatemala has the following:

For Southampton—120 sacrons indigo; 4 sacrons cochineal; 22 pkgs. sundries. For Liverpool—23 sacrons indigo; 386 bales cotton; 126 bags coffee; 2 cases balsam. For New-York—112 sacrons indigo; 72 bales cotton; 300 bags coffee; 1 case cochineal; 1 case balsam; 1 case sundries; 4 pkgs. India-rubber; 1,078 hides. For Aspinwall—4 cases balsam. For San Francisco—260 bags coffee. For South Pacific—40 bags rice; 62 sacrons indigo; 40 bags coffee; 9 pkgs. sundries. For Panama—20 sacrons indigo; 116 bags coffee; 54 bags rice; 210 pkgs. sundries; 4 bags cinnamon; 5 jars oil; 3 pkgs. sundries; 625 hides.

SPECIE.

For England—17 packages	$19,365 82
For New-York—1 package	160 00
For Panama—3 packages	2,728 68
Total	$22,154 50

CURE for Cough or Cold.—As sure as there is the slightest sensation of the Throat, with difficulty of breathing, or tickling of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Containing demulcent ingredients they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military Officers, and Soldiers should have them in their kits. Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per box.

Morson's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this effectively owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System, for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly upon the Trade.

The Morson Gold Pens are the only pens sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morson has in no case changed his prices. Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morson Gold Pen can be employed by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, perhaps only 40 cents.

Reader, you can have an substitute, simply ready, and suitable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the prices charged, superior High-Premium Pens of competitors, you can have a Morson Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the other expense upon hand material used. Then buy other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfumery for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flowers from which it derives its name. Manufactured only by HALL & SON, NEWARK DEPOT OF COMPANY'S PERFUMERY. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Massachusetts Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Instantaneous and harmless. Put up in one size, genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wanzer's of Spring System of Fancy Stitch and Tucks, for ladies, and by men on Monday, March 7, at Wanzer's Depot, 214 Fulton-st. RUSSELL, No. 409 Broadway. A liberal discount to the trade.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.

Gray hair restored to its youthful color, whiskers and mustaches to their original color, baldness and gray falling out, make harsh hair soft and silky. It is daily used as any hair dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, cream or lime, &c.

HOYT'S IMPORTED GERMAN PERFUMERY.

Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 80 University-place, New-York.

The Club Coffee.

THE standard Coffee is put up only by the New-York Coffee Club, No. 172 Greenwich-st. Every package has the trade mark of the Club. The leading brands are, the Household Coffee, at.....21 cents per pound. Blended Club Coffee.....20 cents per pound.

These Coffees are remarkable above all others for their peculiar fragrance, strength, and flavor, and the most genuine healthy qualities are attested by the most eminent physicians.

A liberal discount to the trade.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Prof. Alex. C. Harry's Trichopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) stops rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, spasms, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 334 Pearl-st., New-York.

Steinway & Sons—

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

Nos. 11 and 13 East 14th-st.,

Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Sewing-Machines—Wonderful Improvements.—The Weed Lock-stitch Machines are from date to heavy leather. We advise our readers to buy them. WEED S. MACHINE CO.,

No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

Invalids Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 436 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. S. WELLING, No. 207 Canal-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for various veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Burke's Spring Styles of Gents' Hats now ready. Standard prices.

No. 216 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Grover & Baker's highest premium elastic-stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, embroidering, braiding and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.

NO. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—BROCKER.—On Thursday, March 3, by Rev. E. C. Clark, J. FERDINAND ALLEN to MARY E., daughter of the late John Brockerman, all of this City.

WARD—NELSON.—At Malden, N. Y., on Thursday, March 3, by Rev. Wm. Hart, Sylvester Ward, Jr., M. D., Surgeon 128d N. Y. Vols., to SARAH, daughter of the late Stephen Nelson.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday morning, March 6, KATE TERRY, only daughter of Geo. C. Allen, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 36 West 35th-st., without further invitation.

BROWN.—On Friday, March 4, of paralysis, ISAAC BROWN, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 236-st., near Broadway.

BUNKER.—In Philadelphia, on Friday, March 4, ELLEN M., daughter of the late Capt. John Bunker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, at Fairfield, Conn., this day, (Monday,) March 7, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BURGESS.—In Pittsfield, N. J., on Thursday, March 3, Mrs. MARY BURGESS, relict of the late James D. Burgess, Sr., in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jno. W. Craig, N. J., Pittsfield, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock. The train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock.

BURGESS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 5, SAMUEL, son of Robert Butcher, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BURNING.—On Friday morning, March 4, at his residence, No. 240 West 23d-st., (old number,) WILLIAM J. BURNING, of the firm of Argall & Co., of this City, and son of the late Lancaster G. Burning, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased, also of his brother, E. O. Burling, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Daniel F. Foote, are invited without further notice to attend the funeral services, from the M. E. Church in West 15th-st., near 6th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CAMP.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, March 6, of congestion of the lungs, FREEMAN A. CAMP, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, William H. and Hugh N., are requested to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, Newark, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Hanover, Morris Co., N. J., for interment.

CAINES.—On Saturday, March 5, CHARLES CAINES, aged 2 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 115 8th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COGSWELL.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, March 6, MRS. JANE E., wife of Rev. J. Cogswell, D. D.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DE WOLF.—On Saturday, March 5, SARAH A., DE WOLF, wife of the late Wm. Henry De Wolf, of Salem, N. J., and daughter of the late Rev. William Rogers, D. D., of Philadelphia, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral service will be held at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, March 9, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

FARRAR.—On Saturday, March 5, LAWRENCE, infant son of George C. and Annie Farrar.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 132 West 26th-st.

HAYS.—On Saturday, March 5, WILLIAM G., only son of Wm. B. and Sarah B. Hays, Jr., aged 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 108 Bleecker-st., this day, (Monday,) March 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOWARD.—On Monday, Feb. 29, at sea, on board of the steamship Columbia, CLARENCE HOWARD, son of Annie L. and the late Edward S. Howard, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 8, at 11 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 16 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

ISAAC.—In New-York City, on Friday, March 4, of congestion of the lungs, CHAUNCEY L. ISAAC, of Malden, Ulster Co., N. Y.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, at Malden, on Tuesday, March 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JACKSON.—On Sunday morning, March 6, after a short but severe illness, ELIZABETH, youngest child of Henry and Sarah E. Jackson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 46 West 26th-st.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, March 6, John S., infant son of John S. and Sarah J. Lawrence, aged 1 year, 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 36 East 22d-st.

LOVETT.—On Saturday, March 5, JOHN, LOVETT, of Hackensack, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MYERS.—At Bladen Springs, Ala., SAMUEL F. MYERS, of the firm of Denson & Myers, Mobile.

NEWMAN.—On Friday, March 4, CHARLOTTE M., wife of Wm. H. Newman, and youngest daughter of the late Jesse Minturn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Staten Island, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from New-York.

PETRIE.—On Sunday morning, March 6, MRS. ANNA PETRIE, relict of Alfred Pancoast, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, at the residence of her son, No. 154 West 47th-st., after which her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

Stamford papers please copy.

PHELPS.—On Saturday, March 5, FRANK WOODWARD, only child of John F. and Emily F. Phelps, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) March 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his grandfather, No. 16 7th-av.

POTTER.—The relatives of the late Lieut. BRYAN POTTER, of 176th Regiment N. Y. Vols., killed at Donaldsonville, La., having arrived in the City, the funeral services will be held at the 5th-av. Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. Armitage,) corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st., at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst. The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Second Company, 7th Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., (in citizens' dress,) as also his other friends of the regiment, and any members of the 176th N. Y. Vols. who may be in the City, are respectfully invited to attend.

SOMERVILLE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 5, DANIEL H. SOMERVILLE, aged 61 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, James H. Hart, No. 19 Greene-av., on Tuesday afternoon, March 8, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

The Lodge, Wheeling and Boston papers please copy.

STEWART.—On Sunday, March 6, at 10 o'clock, Capt. JAMES A. STEWART, one of the churchwardens of St. Nicholas Hotel.

The funeral service will take place at 2 o'clock this day (Monday,) March 7, at St. Nicholas Hotel. Friends are invited to attend.

SEAR.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, March 5, E. W. S., Jr., daughter of E. W. and Mary E. Sear.

Funeral services from the residence of his grandfather, N. W. Starr, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday morning, March 5, after a lingering consumption, CHARLES F. TRUMBOUR aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 7, from his late residence, No. 271 8th-av., at 10 o'clock.

Southern papers please copy.

VALLEE.—On Friday, March 4, CHARLES VALLEE, a native of France, aged 71 years.

WATSON.—On Sunday, March 6, ISABELLA DOWNE WATSON, eldest daughter of John and Mary Ann Watson, No. 201 Bowery, aged 22 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited on Monday, March 8, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the funeral service will take place.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

WESTON.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday morning, March 5, after a short illness, SARAH C., wife of Theodore Weston, and daughter of the late Francis B. Winthrop.

The funeral service will take place at New-Haven, on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

WILCOX.—On Saturday, March 5, OCTAVIA J. H. WILCOX, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 169 West 27th-st., on Tuesday, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WINTERMUTE.—The remains of the late Capt. JACOB WINTERMUTE, of the gunboat Underwriter, who was killed at Newbern, N. C., Feb. 2, having arrived in the City, his friends and those of his father, the late Capt. John A. Wintermute, and of his brother-in-law, David Quackenbush, are invited to attend the funeral, at Hackensack, N. J., on Tuesday, March 8, on the arrival of the 11½ o'clock train from foot of Chambers-st. Returning east leaves at 4½ o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On Saturday evening, March 5, in Brooklyn, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ostrander, ELIZA MORRISON WILSON, daughter of the late Dr. Peter Wilson, of this City.

Funeral services will take place at the North Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Tuesday, March 8, at 2½ o'clock precisely, whence the remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 207.—March 5, 1864.

40, 17, 39, 66, 65, 70, 16, 74, 47, 3, 64, 22, 50, 37.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 200.—March 5, 1864.

76, 34, 18, 77, 19, 24, 38, 61, 16, 42, 2, 12, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 111—March 5, 1864.

51, 13, 48, 62, 7, 68, 18, 75, 64, 36, 26, 30, 67, 55.

CLASS 112—March 6, 1864.

68, 69, 1, 49, 42, 35, 17, 74, 66, 4, 59, 13, 51.

E. R. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY PER cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO.,

Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CLOTHING.

THE ATTENTION

OF

WHOLESALE BUYERS

is respectfully solicited to our superb assortment of

CLOTHING, SHIRTS

AND

FURNISHING GOODS

FOR

MEN AND BOYS.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF GRAND.

$1,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 22, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 12, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $2,000,000, opened Feb. 22, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1869; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1864.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN E. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, each term.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits.....$300
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....$100 to $402

Total.....$717

Applications to be made personally at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM K. SEWARD, Supervisor,
WILLIAM C. FIELD, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auditing Member,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address

MUNN & CO.,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

MARVIN'S PATENT

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Patent issued
DEC. 1, 1857.
and
FEB. 16, 1864.

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

OPERA GLASSES.

Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty to Thirty-five Dollars each. For sale by

C. G. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LOCKSMITHS' Materials, Cabinet Trimmings and Mechanics' Tools. A large and complete assortment of articles in the above line always on hand at ASTEN & HEROCK-MORTON'S, Builders' Hardware Depot, 323 Bowery, between Houston and Stanton-sts. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS—NEW STYLES.—One, two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to fifty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,

IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS

IN THE

THROAT,

CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 210

BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 42 Grand-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do not hesitate to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

C. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual fullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly discharged with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great nervousness, and a continual dizziness. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is so skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,

Lightning Calculator,

Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. Hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City, without the slightest relief.

Consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured, also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly say that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her immediately, and all without pain. He with grateful thanks that give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL S. POST, No. 355 6th-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual secretion of the throat, the child cleaning myself with occasional hot douches, a great fullness of the chest, and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him, with but little hopeful success. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his adaptable and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do not discretly recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg, with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 60 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 210 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO'S. COLUMN.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

CHEROKEE CURE!

INDIAN MEDICINE.

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES

An unfailing cure for Weakness, Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-abuse; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Diseases of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Dreadful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

☞ This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its remedy powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn cases.

☞ To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore your health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

☞ For full particulars, get a Circular from any Druggist in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

☞ Price $1 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

☞ Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

No. 80 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

SUGAR-COATED

FEMALE REGULATOR.

HEALTH PRESERVER.

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

☞ *For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity to the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.*

☞ They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

☞ They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

☞ They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections; pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c.

In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

☞ Composed of simple vegetable substances, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT WHEN PREGNANT IN DIFFICULTIES WHICH ACCOMPANY BABE-BIRTH.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

☞ Full directions accompanying each box.

☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

☞ Sent by mail free of postage, on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,

No. 80 Liberty-st., New-York.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!

THE LONG-SOUGHT-FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST

CHEROKEE REMEDY

AND

CHEROKEE INJECTION!

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, and all diseases of a kindred nature; and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

☞ It is diuretic and alterative in its action, purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all chronic diseases, *Fluor Albus or Whites.* Its effects are *healing, soothing and stimulant*, removing all acrimony, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain, that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack injections.*

☞ By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ For full particulars, get our pamphlet from any drug-store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free, to any address, a full treatise.

☞ Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWI

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the (NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Bankers will find it prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

E. S. P. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 5 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in battle and who have not received their bounty, can receive the same by applying to the Army Agency, No. 9 Bleecker-st., N. Y., opposite Pay Department.
The discharge must be presented.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 320 BROADWAY.
Stock Capital.....$200,000
STATEMENT.....Feb. 1, 1864.
ASSETS.
Cash Items:
Cash balance in Bank and Office.... $3,814 41
Call loans on U. S. Bonds and Stock Securities, market val. $66,175 00 ..... 65,500 00 ..... $68,314 41
U. S. 6-20 Bonds, issue of 1862, owned by the Company..... 20,000 00
Real Estate and Leasehold, owned by the Company..... 64,916 64
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate in this State worth over $140,000 00..... 70,197 26
Interest on loans accrued..... 2,317 34
Premiums outstanding..... 1,226 10
Bonds due and accrued..... 1,625 00
Other property, including U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps..... 1,197 80
Total assets..... $225,488 55
LIABILITIES.
Amount of outstanding unearned and all other claims against the Company..... $24,500 00
DIRECTORS.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
John Cargin, Gus. Maynard, Jr., Jules Elliot, Jeannes Gerard, Charles J. Marlot, Charles Sagory, Waldo Hutchins, James N. Lewis, H. C. Eichenlin, S. P. Gilbert, Howard C. Cady, C. C. Pinckney, Jos. Gaillard, John Phoenix, Geo. Blagden, John Punnett, Charles S. Pell, R. Seymour.
SAMUEL M. CRIPPS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, Bankers,
No. 71 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million, one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.
These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, conveyed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Gerhard, of the City of New-York, Trustees.
The remaining one hundred and ninety thousand dollars of the bonds are not yet issued, and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Otteen to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to the Indiana State line, connecting the Chicago and Great Eastern Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 15 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.
It will also form, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route is shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.
The road is now finished, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.
The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 71 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for the bonds are now open.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 22, 1863.

SHREVE & KENDRICK,
No. 2 William-st., Office No. 15.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE, COUNTY and CITY BONDS. ALL RAILROAD SECURITIES of all descriptions, are quoted at the New-York Stock Exchange, and executed on commission.
MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Eastern Division.
SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS. (Secured.)
MINNESOTA STATE BONDS, issued to Railroads. (Interest unpaid and repudiated.)
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to Railroads. (Interest unpaid and repudiated.)
BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD STOCK.
INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK.
MORRIS CANAL STOCK AND BONDS.
NEW-JERSEY STATE 6s.
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS WANTED.
$6,000 BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.
We BUY and SELL at the market rate, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including:
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1-2 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased. VERMILYE & CO.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
Will issue
Purchased and for sale.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be called for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. punctually.
Admission, $1 each per month.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING,
Member of the Stock Exchange, Broker for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 HANOVER-ST.

BIRCHSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Bank Stocks, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 308 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

AN MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK of City, held the 20th day of February, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:
EDWARD C. ROBINSON, BENJAMIN LODER, WILLIAM E. CORWIN, CHARLES G. CORNELL, THOMAS McELLRATH, BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, JOHN S. MARTIN, CONRAD BEAKER, Jr., ROBERT DUNLAP.
And for Inspectors of the ensuing election, ALBERT WEE, UNION ADAMS and EDWARD ECCLESTON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, E. C. ROBINSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and CHARLES HUDSON Appointed Cashier. By order of the Board.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
New-York, March 2, 1864.

Seventh National Bank of the City of New-York,
No. 191 BROADWAY, Feb. 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday, 11th March proximo, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. Polls open at 12 M. for one hour.
The transfer books will be closed from the 5th proximo, and remain closed until the 12th.
THOMAS OPDYKE, President.

CHICAGO AND ALTON FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS Nos. 141, 186, 268, 308, 17, 41, 52, 275, 402, 502, 526, 176, 618, 2 and 10 have been duly designated for payment according to the terms of the mortgage. Interest thereon will cease 1st May, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as earned on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
C. H. MEIGS, No. 8 Exchange-st., Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER MINING COMPANY,
COLORADO.
$9,000 SHARES—$50 PER SHARE.
The subscribers, as the only authorized agents, offer for sale in sums to suit purchasers, a limited amount of this first-class dividend-paying Gold stock, at ONE-HALF ITS PAR VALUE, or $50 PER SHARE.
Quarterly dividend paid Feb. 20, 1864, 2 per cent.
Exhibits of the Company's valuable properties, with tabular statement of monthly earnings from July 1, 1863, will be furnished on application.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 42 Cedar-st., N. Y.
March 2, 1864.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co.,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
(AND GOLD).
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
TO BE LOCATED NEAR THE
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CANAL-ST.
The Capital of this Bank is to be increased to
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
The present Stockholders have the reserved right to subscribe for the increase of stock until March 10, 1864. After that time the Directors will proceed to distribute said increased stock to such parties as will be most for the interest of the Bank. Books will be opened March 8, 1864, for application for the increased stock, at the Banking House.
LAVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., and at the temporary office, No. 353 Broadway.
Payments on both the present stock and the increased will be received as follows:
Fifteen per cent. March 20; twenty per cent April 4; twenty per cent. May 1; and ten per cent. on the 1st days of June, July, August and September. Stockholders may pay in the whole amount then unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. for the unexpired time.
No further increase of the capital stock of this bank will be made, unless ordered by a majority of votes of the Stockholders.
JOSEPH U. OKVIS, President.
WILLIAM A. WEBB,
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr.,
GEORGE W. WICKS,
HARNEY V. SOLOMON,
GEORGE A. BALLOU,
SOLOMON H. ELL,
CHAS. MINZESHEIMER,
J. C. WHITEHOUSE, } Directors.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 32 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GILDERS NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.
GEORGE MAY, Esq.
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK JAMES ALLIDAY, K. C. B.
DAVID ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-M.P.
DAVID TEAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,
Ahmedabad, Candy, Galle,
Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong,
Shanghai, Yokohama, Japan, Mauritius,
Manila, Batavia, Bankok.
The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all parts east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 52 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Capital, $2,000,000.
No. 2 AND 3 FINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1864.
This Bank, having received its certificate of authorization, is now prepared to prosecute its regular business of banking.
Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
ROSWELL G. ROLESON, Assistant Cashier.

T E L E G R A P H
AND
E X P R E S S S T O C K S
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y.

MEGAREY & CO.,
No. 15 Wall-st.
Gold and Stocks bought and sold on commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all requirements according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
(Signed.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
[L. S.] Comptroller of the Currency.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 12, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 24 WEDNESDAY of March, A. D. 1864, at 12 M. The Books of said Company for the Transfer of the company at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March, thereafter.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TRANSFER AGENCY, PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, (NO. 53 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Seven per cent. for the year ending Dec. 31, ult., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, upon the third mortgage bonds of said company, and will be paid by us on and after April 1, next, to the registered holders thereof. The books for the transfer of such bonds which are of record closed from March 1 to 30, inclusive, for the election of directors, will remain closed till April 2, proximo.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual election for eleven directors, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of the first class, will take place at the office of the said company on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1864. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
H. V. GALLAGAN, Secretary.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, $1,000 of the Bonds issued by the Supervisors of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of refunding, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, and are tax free. An examination of the records of the County Clerk's office will satisfy any one of the security of these bonds. Apply to the undersigned, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER B. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

NOTICE—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 62 WALL-ST., Feb. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors, and for Officers of Election, of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. MOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 183 BROADWAY, CORNER BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-Directors and Officers of Election for this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at their office, No. 183 Broadway. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
E. F. BROWE, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE Annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 P. M. For order.
N. W. GAFEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to enter into speculation daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 56 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 5 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES E. YOUNG, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of the GREENWOOD CEMETERY, required by the charter to be held to receive the yearly report of the Board of Trustees, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the Cemetery, No. 20 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 43 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES G. FLAIT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 42D-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, 52 Warren-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, has been declared, payable on the 15th inst., free of Government Tax. Transfer books will be closed on the 5th until the 15th inst.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of F. & T. FAWCETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK FAWCETT,
THOMAS FAWCETT,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of FAWCETT & BENEDICT, for the transaction of the business in the whole amount then unpaid, and be allowed interest at the rate of six per cent. for the unexpired time.
No further increase of the capital stock of this bank will be made, unless ordered by a majority of votes of the Stockholders.
FREDERICK FAWCETT,
JAMES BENEDICT.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER is dissolved by the retirement of DAVID LOGAN.
DAVID LOGAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
The business will be continued by the undersigned at the same place.
CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864. No. 113 Front-st.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. KEARNY and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.
N. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 1 COENTIES SLIP.
SALE OF CANAL-BOATS.
New-York, March 4, 1864.
The following CANAL-BOATS will be sold at the price set against their respective names. These boats have become unfitted for carrying grain, but are well adapted for carrying coarse freights, such as coal, iron, lumber, provisions, &c. They can be seen at Gowanus, where they will be sold singly or in a body, as the purchaser may desire:

Colossus	$250	G. S. Johnson	$200
Crown Exchange	250	Lucifer	250
Chlethan	200	Lucinda	200
W. S. Cloth	200	Mount Vernon	200
S. T. Dubois	250	L. R. Mitchell	250
George Davis	200	C. D. Phillips	250
S. F. Ely	250	J. S. Smith	250
Golden Horn	250	M. Sherman	250
G. H. Greenough	250	Zo M. Stevens	250
Warwickshire	$250.		

These boats will be sold for cash where they lay. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 1 Coentieslip.
HUGH ALLEN, Agent.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS WHICH CAN BE ESTablished in any large town or city—the larger the better—West, South or East. It is protected by letters patent, has been in successful operation in New-York for upwards of two years, and any amount of reference given in its favor. It requires but very little capital to carry it on, is attended with none of those outside expenses and perplexities of ordinary business, is strictly cash, and connected with the more wealthy class of people. Any person looking for a business upon which he can successfully locate cannot find anything better. Inquire at 143 Fulton-st., begins to compare with it. Address, with real signature, B. S., Box No. 118 Times Office.

TO PRINTERS—A RARE CHANCE.—THE owner of one of the oldest and most profitable PRINTING OFFICES in the City of New-York, owing to impaired health, offers his establishment for sale. The business is in the most prosperous condition, and will pay the current year a net profit of $15,000, over all expenses. Young or pure practical printers, or to a man with means to invest, a fine opportunity is here offered to embark in a safe and profitable business. The terms of sale will be made easy. Applicants will address "A B. C," care of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, giving City references as to their responsibility.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE ADVERtiser will dispose of his planing and moulding mill and lumber-yard on very accommodating terms, or will exchange for a good farm. The mill is running night and day and is the most profitable business. The lumber sales for February run over $12,000; the business can be divided and will be sold separately or together. Apply on the premises to THEODORE TAYLOR, corner 53d-st. and 2d-av.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR AN INTEREST in a foundry and machine-shop on the Delaware, near Philadelphia; one of the best locations in the United States for the construction and repair of steamboats, &c. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a paint and paper hanging store; will be sold cheap, as the owner has other business. Apply at No. 4 4th-st., opposite South 10th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE WITH LEASE—A GROCERY store, in the upper part of the City, doing a business of $70,000 per year. Inquire of MILLER & CARPENTER, No. 300 Washington-st., corner of Reade.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY ON BAYARD, MULBERRY AND HENRY STREETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of John S. McClure and F. H. Bartholomew, Executors of Estate of the late Alexander McClure.
BAYARD AND MULBERRY STS.—The plot of ground, with the 2 buildings thereon, on the southwest corner of Bayard and Mulberry sts., being 101 feet on Bayard and 94 feet on Mulberry-st., more or less. The whole will be sold in one parcel, being subject to a lease having three years to run from May 1, 1864, at $2,125 per annum; or possession may be had on the first of May next, on the payment of $425, as provided in the lease.
HENRY-ST.—The lease of the lot, with the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house thereon, No. 136 Henry-st., near Rutgers-st. This property is subject to the bonds of Richmond County. These bonds are issued for the purpose of refunding, and are authorized by late acts of the Legislature. They bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, and are tax free. An examination of the records of the County Clerk's office will satisfy any one of the security of these bonds. Apply to the undersigned, at the office of HENRY G. STEBBINS & SONS, No. 46 Exchange-place, where full information regarding the resources and indebtedness of the county will be given.
PETER B. WANDEL,
Treasurer Richmond County.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the FORTY-SECOND-STREET AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 8th day of March, 1864, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 62 WALL-ST., Feb. 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-FIVE Directors and for Officers of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. MOTMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 183 BROADWAY, CORNER BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY-Directors and Officers of Election for this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 8, 1864, at their office, No. 183 Broadway. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
E. F. BROWE, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY.—THE Annual meeting of stockholders in the ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, will be held at the office of the company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 P. M. For order.
N. W. GAFEN, Secretary.

WE WILL PURCHASE ON COMMISSION, through our San Francisco house, California and Nevada mining and other stocks. Parties wishing to enter into speculation daily quotations received by telegraph. Orders sent by telegraph when desired.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 56 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 5 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1864, from the bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
JAMES E. YOUNG, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.
On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the following ferries, for a term of Ten Years from the 1st day of May, 1864:
The Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D.
The Ferry now established from the foot of Peck-slip, East River, New-York, to the foot of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
The Ferry now established from the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.
The Ferry now established from the foot of Fulton-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Main-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
The Ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
The Ferry now established from the foot of Peck-slip, East River, New-York, to the foot of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
The Ferry now established from the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.
The Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the usual privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, subject to the ordinances of the City of New-York.
The conditions and covenants of the lease to be in the usual form of Ferry Leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.
The Leases for each of the above-named Ferries to be made to conform to the requirement of the City Charter in relation to Ferries, and also to contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said Ferry or Ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.
The purchaser of the Ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay on the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to execute a bond with two sureties, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, to the effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent, quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bond and covenant stamps to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense incurred by the lessee to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or improvement proposed to be made, during the term of the lease.
Should the lease of the above named ferries, or either of them, be purchased by parties other than the present lessees, they will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of a ferry, said value to be fixed by persons mutually chosen by the parties, and in case the parties cannot agree as to the amount to be paid, for the same.
The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire extinguisher of approved pattern, not less than four hundred feet of hose of the usual size, and connections as the chief of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York; for which services the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per year for each boat so equipped, and no more, payable in ten days after each year.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 6th and 10th ave., 86th, 88th and 128th sts., to close a trust.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:
SIXTH-AV.—4 lots on the southwest corner of 6th av. and 118th-st., each 25 feet in width, with the exception of the corner lot, which is 24 feet 11 inches by 100 feet in depth.
TENTH-AV.—4 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 86th-st. The corner lot is 24 feet 11 inches in width; the inside lots are each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.
EIGHTH-AV.—12 lots on north side of 86th-st., 125 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth.
EIGHTH-AV.—8 lots on south side of 86th-st., 125 feet east of 10th-av.; each 25 feet in width, and varying in depth from 72 feet 1 inch to 83 feet 1 inch.
EIGHTH-AV.—4 lots on the north side of 118th-st., 216 feet west of 8th-av.; each 25 feet in width by 100 feet 11 inches in depth. Sold subject to a yearly lease of $125.
Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

MARKET CELLARS
AND
OTHER PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION
TO BE
LEASED AT AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction market cellars, houses and lots, hay scales, and other corporation property, for a term of five years from the 1st day of May, 1864.
Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue at this office, where maps will also be shown of the aforesaid wharves, piers, &c.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE IN WAVERLY-PLACE AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Monday, March 7, 1864, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot situated on the northerly side of Waverly-place, near Gay-st., and known as No. 149. The house is 22 feet in width, contains 13 rooms and all the modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water throughout; bath and water-closet; is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly repaired; has a covered yard with a fine shade tree; lot 22 feet 6 inches front by 82 feet 1 inch. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 9½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BLEECKER-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BLEECKER-ST.—The three-story and attic brick dwelling house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Bleecker-st., between Mulberry and Mott sts., and known as No. 49 Bleecker-st. The house is 20 feet 6 inches in width, by about 50 feet deep, with a two-story extension of about 20 feet. The house has white marble mantels and trimmings, gas, water-closet, bath, cub-cellar, &c.; basement under extension. Lot, 20 feet 6 inches front, 37 feet 6 inches rear, by 125 feet in depth.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 149 WAVERLEY-PLACE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the house and lot No. 149 Waverley-place, near Gay-st. The house is two stories and attic, built of brick, contains 13 rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water throughout, bath, water closet, back yard connected, second story with yard, and is in excellent order, having recently been thoroughly overhauled. House 22 feet in width, lot 22 by 82 feet 1 inch.

G. W. KNIGHT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock, the machinery, &c., contained in the shop of Kirk Wire Factory, No. 472 and 474 1st-st., near South st., Williamsburgh, consisting of the following machines: cutters, winders, coilers, tarners, lathe shafting, pulleys, belting, &c. Terms cash in bankable money. For full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 44 South 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Bee Manufactory of Beaching will be held at the Mechanics'

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

This well-known and reliable medicine is in the hands, but a most safe and sure remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful regulator, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Palpitation, or slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything inserious to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—Ladies by sending stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will receive a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 26 Liberty-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the City of London, Paris, and Dr. Wright, from the country, are the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured most cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment when all others combined. All can and will cure you in the time and at less expense than any other one of will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Most have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases of Secret Diseases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last virulent stage of Syphilis, when all other means have failed to cure the most inveterate cases in the worst form. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring skill should be taken advantage of by those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence, or have been deceived by pretenders, or have taken mercury, and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, many years in the hospitals of the metropolis of the Union, enable Dr. Ward to guarantee a cure in the most aggravated diseases, particularly those which have resisted the treatment of other physicians, and those who have exhausted their money in vain, and are now worse than when they first commenced treatment, may get a permanent cure without further exposure or detention. Persons at a distance may get a permanent cure without exposure, by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 26 Liberty-st., New-York. Call, write, or write.

STEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Thousands are now taking delicious pleasant application to Dr. POWERS, Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 26 Liberty-st., in Gonorrhœa or the use of the Mercurial system of treating Secret Diseases, have been relieved with any form of private disease and receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Dr. Ward's great experience, skill and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, many years in the hospitals of the metropolis of the Union, enable Dr. Ward to guarantee a cure in the most aggravated diseases, particularly those which have resisted the treatment of other physicians, and those who have exhausted their money in vain, and are now worse than when they first commenced treatment, may get a permanent cure without further exposure or detention. Persons at a distance may get a permanent cure without exposure, by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 26 Liberty-st., New-York. Call, write, or write.

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DR. WATSON, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER, may be consulted, as treats without the use of Mercury or nauseous drugs, and without hindrance from business. Dr. Watson's work, the "Other and Better," is illustrated throughout by numerous plates and drawings of diseases, showed from the life, by which any one may learn the nature of his complaint, and the hope of cure; treats on Secret and urinary diseases, invaluable especially to those who have contracted disease by early abuse, exposure or other causes. Price $1. Sold by MILLER & CO., Post-office 222½ Broadway, and by the Author, W. WATSON, 37 Bond-st., near Broadway, north side, up stairs, Mansion House, Consultations from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE INTENDING TO MARRY.—Dr. A. MAURIEAU, President of Dispensary of Paris, has published the French edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a numerous offspring of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by R. MUGARRIGAN, at No. 1 Wesset-st., Lowell, and 13 Annet-st., FREDERICK & CO., 19 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES.—The regular, safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions from whatever cause. Can try without injury. ORIGINAL IMPERIAL FEMALE PILLS. Imperial Pills, $1 a box, to restore the system speedily, safely and effectually in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but should be sent for if long standing, may require No. 2 which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, never fail, are safe and healthy; price $1 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., N. Y., with full instructions, by addressing Box 4,358 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. LEWIS'S FEMALE MONTHLY TONIC is the only medicine warranted to single ladies can rely on, safe, certain and effectual. Ladies can depend on this valuable, certain and safe method of removing obstructions, of whatever cause, without injury to health, and in all cases where it is not contrary to nature. Ladies can rely on it. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 a box. Sole agent, DR. LEWIS, 341 Bowery, near Bond-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE testified their gratitude by using medicines containing extracts of Buchu and Poke, The ingredients can be had of HUNTER'S RED DROPS. They combine healing properties, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure. Sold everywhere, or sent to any address on receipt, by addressing the agent, Box 1,000, New-York City. Eight cents required for a private interview. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of boxes.

DR. WARDS MAGICAL INVIGORATOR, IN 10 days, will, in a private way, do more than any other medicine, and the treatment is vigorous as if nature had ample in strength and vigor. This is an unmerited, and in strongly recommended as a complete restorative of the energy of the system. The medicine has been prepared by Dr. WARD, No. 26 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and give very best results in cases of suppression from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Invaluable for obstructions from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Invaluable for obstructions. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the money will be returned. Sold everywhere, or sent by express on receipt, by addressing the agent, Box 1,000, New-York City. Eight cents required for a private interview. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of boxes.

MRS. HAYWARD'S PULMON SYRUP—for coughs, consumption and throat lungs, sold at No. 241 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND recovery, in this city by the selling, as Dr. HUNTER at first, he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a private nature, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are not for sale by any other person in this city or out of it. Dr. HUNTER's Red Drops, Dr. HUNTER's Pills, Dr. HUNTER's Ointment, Dr. HUNTER's Injection, are sold only at his office, No. 2 Division-st., Chatham square, and at no other place in the Union. Dr. HUNTER's Red Drops, to cure the most inveterate cases of gonorrhœa in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last virulent stage of Syphilis, when all other means have failed to cure the most inveterate cases in the worst form. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance may get a permanent cure without exposure or detention. Persons may get a permanent cure without exposure, by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 26 Liberty-st., New-York. Call, write, or write.

CAUTION TO LADIES, SINGLE AND MARRIED.—Every woman, married or single, has an over-anxiety to call in or upon a physician, in respect to complaints peculiar to her sex. Besides the shock to her delicacy in consulting persons, most of whom know nothing of her delicate constitution, the heavy fees, which amount to no less than $5 for a single interview, deter her. No lady need call upon the numerous doctors with whom to anxiously speak for counsel, as "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," price $1, by A. M. Mauriceau, President of Dispensary of Paris, is designed especially for the married or those about to be married, jointly and separately, and is the only work of the kind ever published. Its instructions are for other situations, the mother or wife, with the causes and symptoms, and what has not to do. Sold at his office, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price, addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and 5 Astor-st. (FREDERICK & CO., 19 Court-st., Boston).

A. M. MAURIEAU.

MARRIAGE AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful great restorer manhood is the most unexpected relief to those suffering from the effects of Nervous Debility, and Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance may get a permanent cure without exposure or detention. Persons may get a permanent cure without exposure, by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 26 Liberty-st., New-York. Call, write, or write.

SPEEDY RELIEF AND SURE CURE GUARANTEED.—Thousands are now taking delicious pleasant application to Dr. POWERS, Dr. POWERS, successfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 26 Liberty-st., in Gonorrhœa or the use of the Mercurial system of treating Secret Diseases, have been relieved with any form of private disease and receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Dr. Ward's great experience, skill and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, many years in the hospitals of the metropolis of the Union, enable Dr. Ward to guarantee a cure in the most aggravated diseases, particularly those which have resisted the treatment of other physicians, and those who have exhausted their money in vain, and are now worse than when they first commenced treatment, may get a permanent cure without further exposure or detention. Persons at a distance may get a permanent cure without exposure, by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 26 Liberty-st., New-York. Call, write, or write.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever made. Cure in a positive case.

SALEAM COPAIBA and MERCURY discarded. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from ten to four days, and cannot

CAUSE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

No exposure nor change of diet or change of business. Male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.

SAMARITAN'S SHORT AND HERB JUICES.

A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.

There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.

Price $1 per box; six boxes for $5. Sold by

D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway.
J. SWORDS, No. 82 Depot.
A. B. WESCOTT, No. 718 Broadway.
DESMOND & CO., Prov., No. 218 Race-st., Phila.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal Colleges of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 5 Beekman-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 2 Orchard-st., between Chambers and Reade-sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictness of his practice, moderate charges, essential requisites, have invested on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen at his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A specialty of 20 years in the treatment and cure of Syphilitic Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. To the victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the assurance of being radically cured or no charge made.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

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MRS. REEVE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, cures all complaints of females. Board and pleasant rooms for ladies during confinement, with medical attendance. Can be consulted at No. 447 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 9.
ASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 9.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 16.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE, NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $150 00
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

Children under 10 years of age, half passage; under 1 year, free. Children in arms, $5 each. Second cabin passengers provide their own bedding and table-napkins. Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Game, &c., are taken on board at the following rates:

Cattle, $40 each; Sheep, $8 each; Pigs, $8 each; Poultry, Game, &c., 20 cents per lb.

Payable in Currency.

Freight payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

Freight for the steamers leaving New-York on Wednesdays must be received on the previous Saturday, and for those leaving Boston on Saturdays on the previous Friday.

Passengers are forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passengers booked to and from Paris at the lowest rates.

Drafts for passengers from Europe can be made payable at any of the Company's offices.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GALWAY LINE.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly between New-York and Galway, touching at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, Newfoundland, to land mails, passengers and specie, are

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.

Cabin passage, $100 in currency, including steward's fee. Steerage passage, $35 in currency, including bedding and cooking utensils. Children under 12 years of age, $60 in currency; under 7 years of age, $40 in currency; under 1 year, $5 in currency. Children under 1 year, free. Cattle, $40 each; Sheep, $8 each; Pigs, $8 each; Poultry, Game, &c., 20 cents per lb. Payable in Currency.

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For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE MONTREAL O. R. S. COMPANY'S Steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Londonderry and Liverpool, SATURDAY, Feb. 27. Rates of passage $65, $80 and $85. Apply to

Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEAILE, No. 63 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship

ILLINOIS,
3,500 tons,

Capt. MONDAY, March 14, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West-sts.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail Steamship

GEORGE CROWELL,

JOHN J. COWEN, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 5 North River on SATURDAY, March 19, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unexpressed accommodation, $60.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROWELL & CO., No. 40 West-st.

The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on March 26.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail Steamship

YAZOO,

GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship

ROANOKE,

FRANCIS A. DAWS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 41 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 29th of February.
SATURDAY, 26th of March.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The U. S. mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE, FRANCIS DRAKE, Jr., Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

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All letters must pass through the Post-office.

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PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELLERS PROCURED at the United States Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management regrets to have to announce that, through only a few nights more of his engagement, Tom Taylor's great play of

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

can be presented, for

TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.
TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.

Played for a continuous number of nights beyond precedent on the New-York stage, it still retains all the freshness of its first attraction, and could be performed for the remainder of the season without any diminution in the crowds that nightly gather to fill theatre, did the circumstances beyond control compel

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE

to bring their engagement to a close.

MONDAY, March 7,
being the LAST WEEK
BUT ONE
of his production, will be presented Tom Taylor's great play,

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

with its splendid cast and beautiful scenery, being the

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH NIGHT
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH NIGHT
OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.

Seats may now be had at box office, from 8 o'clock to 4 o'clock, for any of these

TWELVE NIGHTS.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½. Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA—TO-NIGHT.

Director ..... MAX MARETZEK.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 7, at 8.
TWENTIETH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
ERNANI.
With the following incomparably great cast:
Elvira ..... MME. MEDORI
Ernani ..... SIG. MAZZOLENI
Carlo V ..... SIG. BELLINI
Silva ..... SIG. BIANCHI
Conductor ..... SIG. J. NUNO
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, March 8,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
FAUST,
which will be produced with its new and brilliant costumes, new scenery and appointments, and the following very complete cast:
Margherita ..... Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Siebel ..... Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Faust ..... Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Valentine ..... Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Mephistopheles ..... Sig. BANNEHI
Wagner ..... Sig. MULLER
Martha ..... Miss FANNY STOCKTON
Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING ..... DON GIOVANNI
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
To be announced in the regular ticket offices.
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE AND CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT.
First time this season of Boucicault's comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Charles Courtly ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Harcourt Courtly ..... Mr. Mark Smith
Dazzle ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Meddle ..... Mr. Young
Max Harkaway ..... Mr. Norton
Dolly Spanker ..... Mr. Floyd
Lady Gay Spanker ..... Mrs. Hoey
Grace Harkaway ..... Miss Mary Gannon
Pert ..... Mrs. John Sefton
TUESDAY, Nineteenth night of ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY, Mr. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT, Bulwer's standard comedy,
MONEY.
THURSDAY, (60th time) PURE GOLD.
FRIDAY, Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE
WILL BE GIVEN
for the
ONE HUNDREDTH TIME.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE,
No. 66 East Broadway, Park-av. N.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of this institution will take place in the upper room of the College building, on MONDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. The address to the graduating class will be delivered by Professor F. ANGELL, M.D., of Cincinnati. The valedictory, by Mr. CHARLES C. TURNER, one of the graduating class, will deliver the valedictory.

E. I. RAPHAEL, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

RAILROADS.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

For full information in reference to Stations, Distances and Connections, Hours of Departure of the Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, SEE APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

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NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SPINNER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 16, 1863.—Leave Hunters-pts and Mill-sts., East River, at 8 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, and stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Greenport, at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M. For Islip and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from Mill-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

Fare to Greenport, (on Sundays,) at 5:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. A. RASOHER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express, for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Chicago. Sleeping cars run through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. SMERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate points on the railroad. Returning leave at 8:30 A. M. Red Bank and Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 5:30 P. M. D. S. SHUMOUN, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 3 and 10 A. M., and 9:20, 10:30 P. M. 8 and 8:30 and 3:15 and 5 P. M. 5:20 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 11:00 P. M. sleeping car,) leave 3 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 30th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:30 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:45 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and on Mondays only at 8:30 A. M. The 8:45 and 4:30 trains go through to Monroe.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail train for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leaves New-York at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 3 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

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FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

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The plots of all the famous and most popular Operas have been thrown into separate novels or stories, and make a collection that will be prized by every lover of the lyric muse.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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L. S. Lent ..... Manager.

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TREMENDOUS ATTRACTIONS

AT THE BROADWAY CIRCUS,

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OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES,

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MOST ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE,

induce the management to announce a continuance of the same

EXTRAORDINARY AND UNPARALLELED NOVELTIES

EVERY EVENING,

and on

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

until further notice.

MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,

beyond question the most graceful and accomplished Equestrienne who has ever visited America, appears at each representation in

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STICKNEY, THE GREAT SOMERSET RIDER,

in unapproachable feats of Equestrianism,

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HURDLE ACT UPON A BUFFALO!

THE EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
DANCING AND TRICK HORSES,
HIGHLY TRAINED PONIES,

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PERFORMING DOGS AND MONKEYS,

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THE GREATEST CIRCUS TROUPE

ever organized, in America, in a series of

BRILLIANT AND EXCITING ACTS,

forming an entertainment which for novelty and variety is entirely unprecedented.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 7½.

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Lessee and Directress ..... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager ..... J. R. SELWYN.

THE EXCELLENCE OF PLOT,

THE WITNESSES,

with which the scenes are worked out,

THE COMIC NATURE
OF THE SITUATIONS,

AND

THE WIT OF THE DIALOGUE,

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NEW COMEDY,

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AUGUSTIN DALY and FRANK WOOD,

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TAMING A BUTTERFLY,

One of the most

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THIS SEASON,

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Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY.

SECOND WEEK

of the

TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT

of

MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS

and her

OPERA TROUPE

MONDAY, March 7, 1864,

FIRST NIGHT

of the

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

MARIE, the Daughter of the Regiment ..... MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.

Supported by the following talented artistes:

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INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

Will deliver an address before

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

On THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, at 8 o'clock.

"OUR MESSAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN."

The Directors have fixed the prices of admission at FIFTY CENTS. RESERVED SEATS IN PARQUET and BALCONY, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Tickets for sale at the Library, Astor-place, and branch office, Broadway, corner 35th-st., and at Ditmas's, 1 Liberty-st., at Chevalier & Mack's, 5th-av. Hotel; Graham's, No. 145 Broadway; Appleton's & Sibell's, No. 1 Nassau-st. Seats secured only at the Library, 35th-st. office, and Sibell's.

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WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, A WIDOW OF a Confederate officer, wishes to obtain the care of a house, or to act as housekeeper; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches and French; has a practical knowledge of music, &c. Documents will be shown satisfactory to the Advertiser's position or salary stated. Can be seen at this office. Address M. R., Box No. 170 Times Office.

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TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TUTOR IN A PRIvate family, by a thoroughly competent young gentleman who had five years' experience as a Government teacher in England, and can give first-class references. Address TUTOR, care of Mercantile Agency, No. 320 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young lady as teacher of writing and the English branches, or both, in a private or public school

THE RICHMOND RAID.

Continued from the First page.

my crossed at Ely's Ford a brigade of cavalry and several pieces of artillery. The enemy's column passed through Spotsylvania Court-house at eleven o'clock Sunday night. This is considered reliable.

YANKEE RAIDS ON THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—EXCITING RUMORS OF THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 5.

Yesterday afternoon intelligence reached the city that a heavy column of Yankees had made their appearance in the neighborhood of Frederick's Hall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, fifty miles from Richmond. The statement was somewhat startling, because of the known fact that the greater portion of the reserve artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia was quartered at that point, and without an adequate force for its protection. Later in the day, however, the report reached the city that the whole of the artillery, amounting to some eighty pieces, had been captured, but this in turn was soon followed by a statement that the enemy had gone to Frederick's Hall, but struck the railroad at Ashland, a few miles south of that point, where they proceeded to burn a portion of the railroad bridge, after which they proceeded to damage the road in the vicinity of Hanover Junction, and then, we are informed, they commenced retreating in the direction of Richmond. We can neither vouch for the truth of the report, that the latter place was in the hands of the enemy, nor that it was not so. The rumors have caused much excitement in Richmond, between Gen. [illegible] and Hanover Junction, and it is stated that there was a skirmish yesterday between a small force of cavalry and several pieces of artillery (but they were all taken off by the enemy) and the Yankees, which ended in favor of the latter. For this, however, there was no confirmation, and no further intelligence has been received of the affair. Gordonsville, some six miles from Ashland, is the point at which the train left the city yesterday morning, and it was expected that in the night that train would be here. But no train came, and the conclusion was reached that the train had been captured